ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,078—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th.
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,263	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 5th April.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th February.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class. P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
"City of Edinburgh"	W. Frame	3230	about 17th Feb.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two-berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

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The "Milk Maid" Brand.

Guaranteed Fresh.

Per Dozen	Cash Rs.	5-0
Per ½ Dozen	„ „	2-8
Per ¼ Dozen	„ „	1-4
Per Tin	„ As.	8

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

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Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

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Pearl and Diamond Crescent	160	Pearl Crescent	9
Pearl Crescent	65	Pearl Spray	19
Pearl Swallows (three)	45	Heart and Spray	14
Pearl and Diamond "Brown Brooch"	100	Swallows	15
New Moon Brooch, Pearls and Owl	85	Pearl Horse Shoe	11-8
Kittens and Pearl Ball Brooch	70	Primrose and Pearl	18

GOLD CURB CHAIN BRACELETS WITH PADLOCK.

Closing with Snap	Rs. 58
With real Lock and Key	Rs. 78
Plain Gold Curb Chains	Rs. 42, Rs. 58 and Rs. 68

FINE GOLD BANGLES.	Cash. Rs.	FASHIONABLE PEARL BANGLES.	Cash. Rs.
Plain Twisted	30	Pearl Spray	85
Plain Gold Circle	24	Pearl Swallow	30
Plain Gold, heavier	45	Pearl Crescent	30
"Bamboo"	64	Pearl Double Heart	70
Gold Rope	78	Gold Hearts	35
Twist and Bead	70	Pearl Pierced Hearts	98
Gold Filagree	42	And other Varieties.	

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Silver Mounted Cut Glass Bottles for the Dressing Table .... Cash Rs. 40

Cut Glass Bottles, with Plain Silver Tops for Engraving. Small Rs. 12, Medium Rs. 21, and Large Rs. 30

POCKET SALTS BOTTLES.	Cash. Rs.	LAVANDER SALTS BOTTLES.	Cash. Rs.
Plain, all Silver	18	Cut Glass, Silver Mounted	22
Beautifully Engraved	36	Thick Plain Glass, Silver Top	30

Fine Cut Glass Silver Mounted Spray Diffuser	Rs. 80
Fine „ „ Fluted „	Rs. 50

SILVER CARD CASES.

	Cash. Rs.		Cash. Rs.
Ladies' Richly Engraved	80	Gents' Engraved	24
Ladies' Plain	60	Plain	30

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES IN MOROCCO CASES.

Plain Cigarette Case, open at Side	Rs. 34
Plain „ „ Top	Rs. 30
Plain Cigar Case, open at Side	Rs. 110
Plain Silver Pocket Spirit Flasks (Concave)	Rs. 70

Heavy Chased Silver Photo Frame, Rs. 75.

Cut Glass Chased Silver Top Puff Box, Rs. 45.

	Rs.		Rs.
Hand Chased Puff Box (Silver)	60	Chased Silver Inkstand	110
Hand Pierced Letter Clip (Silver)	30	Solid Pierced Silver Nudget Frame	24

ART METAL WORK, TEA KETTLES AND STAND.

	Rs.		Rs.
Wrought Iron and Copper Stand with Copper Kettle for 5 o'clock Tea	35	Drawing Room Kettles	32
Polished Brass ditto.	21	Ditto.	24

Ornamental Hammered Brass Gong, Rs. 45.

Ostrich Feather Fans "Natural," "White" and Black, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 90.

Tantalus Spirit Frames, 3 Cut Glass Quart Bottles	Rs. 150
Tantalus „ 2 „ do.	Rs. 112
Tantalus English Oak and Plated Mounts 3 Decanters	Rs. 112
Ditto. do. 2 „	Rs. 84

A large Variety of Handsome Cut Glass Claret Jugs.

Presentation Case of 12 pairs Fish Knives, in Cloth Lined Oak Case, handsomely Engraved	Rs. 85
Presentation Case of 12 pairs Fruit Knives and Forks, in Cloth Lined Oak Case	Rs. 66

A large Variety of New Doulton Ware Vases, Tea Sets, Silver Mounted Beer Tumblers.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	„
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	„
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	„
Non Plus Ultra, 100 „	3	0	„
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	„

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs.	a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4	0	per Box
Cordelia 50 „	5	0	„
La Odalisca 50 „	5	0	„
Vera 25 „	6	0	„
Sins Rival 50 „	7	8	„
Mi Reina 50 „	6	0	„

AMERICAN EAGLE—

	Rs.	a.	
Rothschilds 25 in a box	2	12	„
Regalia del Principe 100 „	7	8	„

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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FOR FEBRUARY, 1894.
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

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Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

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LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

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Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

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JUST DELIVERED, NEW TENNIS FLANNELS.

SUITS COMPLETE,

Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8

10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 „	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾ „	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 „	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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LESSEE & DIRECTOR............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY,
Extraordinary Attraction ! !
An "Alhambra" Programme
of
"LONDON VARIETIES," entitled
THE BROOK ! THE BROOK ! !

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
Offenbach's Military Opera in 4 Acts,
"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE" of Gerolstein.

HARRY STANLEY	as "General Boum."
ARTHUR FAWCETT	as "Fritz."
AMY CHILDS	as "La Grande Duchesse."

Prices as Usual. Overture at 9 P.M.
Box Office at MITCHELL'S. Medow's Street.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW,

IN CONNECTION WITH
LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,
ESPLANADE.

COMPETITORS are requested to take note of the following Time Table :—

Horses in each Class should be ready to Parade at least 15 minutes before the time fixed.

Stand for Horses Competing and for Carriages will be on the side facing the Secretariat.

1st DAY—THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

3-45 p.m. ...... Class II—Single Horses in Harness.
4-0 p.m. ..... Class —Chargers, w. & g.
4-10 p.m. ...... Class V—Tandems.
4-15 p.m. ...... Class —Chargers, Arabs.
4-30 p.m. .. Class I—Pairs in Harness.
4-30 p.m. ...... Class —Hunters.
4-50 p.m. .... Class 18—Ladies' Driving.
Jumping—Classes 9, 10, & 11.

2nd DAY—FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.

3-45 p.m. ...... Class III—Ponies in Harness.
4-0 p.m. ..... —Hunters—Class 9, 10, and 11.
4-15 p.m. .... Class IV—Teams.
4-45 p.m. .... —Ladies' Horses Ridden.
4-40 p.m. ...... Class —Driving Competitions.
5-0 p.m. .... —Ponies Jumping.
—High Jump.

Competitors who have not paid Entrance Fees are requested to forward same to Undersigned by Noon to-day.

R. A. WILLIS,
Honorary Secretary.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sale about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	15th March 1894.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage : Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH," ARRIVED 31st JANUARY, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1894.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

31st January, 1894.

NOTICE.

A SPACE BOUNDED by a ROPE to the North of the Northern Boundary of the Ground RESERVED for LADY HARRIS' FANCY FAIR, on the East, the South, and the West by the Outer Rail enclosing the Oval, will be RESERVED for the Police authorities to enable them to preserve order during the Three Days of the Fair from 2 P.M. to the Closing hour each Day.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st January, 1894.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of CARSONDAS RAMJI THAKER, a Cloth Merchant ; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of TULKA KERA and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of Asla Kera, was filed in this Honorable Court on this Day, and whereas the said Carsondas Ramji Thaker has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Thirty-first day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, 31st day of January, 1894.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality : Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition of Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ABDOOLALLY ALLADIN, late of Bombay, Daudi Bora Shia Mohamedan, Deceased.

BAI JAWERBAI, Widow, and HIPTULLABHAI ABDOOLALLY, Son of the said Deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd Day of November in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 23rd Day of November 1893.
Messrs. DIKSHIT and HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR.

PROGRAMME
FOR
TO-DAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1894.
THE GRAND BAZAAR.
4 P.M.—OPENING CEREMONY
BY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

4-30 to 5-30 P.M.—The Horse Show Driving and Leaping Competitions.

6, 7, 9, 10 P.M.—Performances In the Theatre, under the Management of THE THESPIAN CLUB.

Stalls to be Closed during Dinner Hour, from 7-30 to 8-30 P.M.

THE CAFE CHANTANT.
Refreshment Bars, Songs, Instrumental Music.
PERFORMANCES
By H. M. I. MAGDALA Christy Minstrels, at 9-30 and 10-30 P.M.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY.
Prizes for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Punch and Judy, Diogenes in a Tub, Aunt Sally, the Wonderful Illusion, &c., &c.

GRAND ILLUMINATION
OF
THE WHOLE GROUNDS.

H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND will play from 4 to 6 p.m.

Entrance to the Fair, Re. 1 only.
Children under 12, Half-price.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1894,

TO BE HELD ON THE ESPLANADE,
in connection with
LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,
TODAY, 1st and TO-MORROW, 2nd FEBRUARY.

PATRON :
H. E. THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.

COMMITTEE AND JUDGES :

Colonel HUMFREY.	Major BLOMFIELD, D.A.A.G
Major WOODROW, R.A.	Surgeon-Major MARTIN.
Captain ROSS.	Captain GOTT.
Dr. BULL.	Vet. Captain NEWSOM.
H. W. BUCKLAND, Esq.	CECIL GRAY, Esq.

C. A. B. BEATTY, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—R. A. WILLIS, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the Prize Fund to be paid to the Honorary Secretary.

CLASSES FOR HORSE SHOW, 1894.

1. Pairs of Horses or Ponies in Harness.
2. Single Horses in Harness.
3. Single Ponies in Harness.
4. Teams.
5. Tandems.
7. Chargers—Walers or English.
8. Chargers—Arabs or C. Bs.
9. Hunters—Horses or Mares up to 12 stone and over.
10. Hunters—Horses up to less than 12 stone.
11. Hunters—Ponies under 14 hands.
12. Hunters—The property of Members of the Bombay Hunt and regularly ridden with the B. F. H.
13. Polo Ponies—Regularly played in Bombay.
14. Ladies' Horses—Constantly ridden as such and to be ridden by Ladies.

COMPETITIONS :

15. For Best Jumper in Classes 9, 10 and 12.
16. For Best Jumper in Class 11.
18. For Highest Jump.
19. Driving Competition—Pair and Single.
20. Driving Competition—Ladies, Single Horse or Pony.

Entrances for all Single Horses .....Rs. 2
" " Pairs or Tandems.. " 3
" " Teams .... " 5
1st Prize in each Class...A Silver Cup.
2nd do. Do.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !
7 DAYS AUCTION SALE
OF
280 FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Landed ex. s. s. "Darius." 40 Horses will be submitted each day, viz.,—on 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th February, 1894, at 3 p.m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs WARREN and TULLOCK, the well-known importers of Australian Horses, to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Charni Road Station—

The balance of their present Shipment, consisting of high class Officers' Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Pairs, Dog-cart and Buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of well-bred Horses, 14-2 to 15-1 high, suitable for Native Cavalry, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to loose this opportunity of securing first class horses at this sale.

We have advised Messrs. WERREN & TULLOCK to submit the whole lot as a trial sale. Every information will be given, and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

N.B.—There will also be submitted to public auction—6 very large Australian Mules.

The Horses are now on View.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 31, 1894.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application ; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOMBAY BRANCH of this Bank is again RECEIVING DEPOSITS for 3, 4, and 5 months at Special Rates, which may be ascertained at this Office.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 23rd Feb. 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th February, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hon. Secretary.

23rd January, 1894.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS, in the Satara District, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1894, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1894. For further particulars apply to that Officer.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Satara.

Satara, 18th January, 1894.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,

Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,

MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.

Address :—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES

A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
MOST SUITABLE FOR
'XMAS PRESENTS.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	"	"	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
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VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0.

ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free.*

CHOICE BULBS.

Largest Stock in India. In Collections, "A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20 ; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0 ; "C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0 ; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5.

Packing, but NOT Carriage free.

See our GRAND CATALOGUE for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties, FREE BY POST, As. 2-6.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatse explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..Rs. 8.
Packing and Postage extra.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
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(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay Rampart Row, 16

NOTES :
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..................	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...... £8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
" "	1885	"	966,107
" "	1887	"	968,043
" "	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.................. " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..................................Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " -8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.................................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.............................. " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum...Rs. 12
Half-yearly... " 6
Quarterly.. " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mga.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£2	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	470
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	47
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	per ct	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	780
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	575
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,628	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,100	500	500	Nil	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	678
Hinganghat Mill	700	800	50		860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	Rs. 1	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,144
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	548
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	---	250		130
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	800	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,550
Mazagon	6,000	0	25	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	10	10		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	137
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		825
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	50	900	15	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450 945
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	dvdRs80	925
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	30	261
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
…reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	14	122½ 107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	285
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,290
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	---		120
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1150nom
French	300	500	all	Nil	470
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	3	400
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	335
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	133
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	410
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	22
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	3	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220 215
Volkart		1,001	1800	Rs. 0	980

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	
Barham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,675
Do. New Issue	500	375	825	Rs. 75	1,17
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,050	500	500	Rs. 25	1,125
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
…eyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	3	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	80
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
…lephone Co.	2,200	25	all	5	19½
			100 25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 26-13	
China Leaf	" 26-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 26-4	"
Do. do. new	" 26 2	"
Australia do.	" 26 6	
Bombay do.	" 26-2	
English Sovereigns	" 16-12	
Do. Dragons	" 16-11	
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	" 88-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 88	
…sabe Dollars	" 105	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 191	
…ve-Francs	" 316-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Grand Fancy Fair and Horse Show in the Oval, Opening Ceremony by H. E. the Governor, 4 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Bombay Rifle Club Competition, Coorla.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Gisela (s), for Kobe ; Continental (s), Bushire ; Arthur Head (s), Calcutta ; Sheikh (s), Cardiff ; and City of Edinburgh (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; and Fate Issilamo (schr), Mozambique, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Satrunji left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Gisela entered, and the steamer Vasna left the dock yesterday.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, committed Ardeshir Maneckji Mistry to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, under Sections 367 and 377 of the Indian Penal Code.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—Manoorkhan Jurajkhan, the Nawab of Warasinore, in Rewa Kantha Agency, accompanied by seventeen followers carrying three guns and four daggers, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, and alighted at the Grant Road railway station. The Nawab is at present staying at Walkeshwar Road.

SUDDEN DEATH IN BOMBAY.—Mr. William McCulloch, well-known in Bombay business circles many years ago, died suddenly, at the Esplanade Hotel early yesterday morning of apoplexy. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, at the Sewry cemetery. Many friends of the deceased gentleman attended the funeral. Mr. McCulloch leaves a wife and a large family in England to mourn his loss.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock :—

March	Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Valse	Eldorado	Royley.
Gavotte	Miranda	Hoffmann.
Chronological Potpourie	From Gluck till	R. Wagner.
Quadrille	Fatinitza	Suppe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MYSORE MAHARAJA.—Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb and Maharanee Saheb of Mysore and staff, with the Princes and Princesses and one hundred and fifty followers, exclusive of their Highnesses' respective suite, leave on a pilgrimage for Benares, in a special train, which leaves Victoria Terminus, at 8-30, local time, to-morrow morning. Prince Basarappa Raja Urs, Colonel W. Campbell, Rao Bahadur A. Nursin Aiengar, Raja Karyaprasukta, the indefatigable Buxee, and Dr. Benson, accompany his Highness and party. The special halts at Jubbulpore for a day, and at Allahabad, for three days, en route to Benares.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.—Mr. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy Khan, residing at Dhunji Street, has reported to the police that, on the 24th ultimo, two Parsees came to his house to pay him a visit. Shortly after they had left, the complainant found his gold watch and chain stolen from his cupboard. He reported the occurrence and gave the names of the two Parsees as the persons on whom he rested his suspicion. The police instituted an inquiry and recovered the gold chain from a Parsee, named Jamsetji Manockji, to whom it was sold by one of the accused. The police are searching for the two men.

A CLEVER PIECE OF BURGLARY.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Stanford charged Jetha Ludha and Butha Atersing with house-breaking and theft, in respect of jewellery, valued at Rs. 5,090, belonging to Ruttonchand Sakalchand, a shroff, at Vithalwady. The accused by setting fire to the wooden partition effected an entrance into the premises of the complainant's *pehdi*. The facts of the case have already been given in these columns. A large portion of the stolen property, worth Rs. 3,847, has been recovered. The accused pleaded not guilty, but his Worship convicted them on the evidence, and sentenced each of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Nagdevi Street, regarding the death of Haji Mahadi Mahomed Kaluff, a pearl merchant, aged sixty years, residing with his son, at Peeroo Havaldar Lane, Bhendy Bazaar. The deceased often complained of cough and pain in his chest. At 1 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, he complained of giddiness, and was very nearly falling, but was assisted by his son, who fomented him, and the deceased lay down in his bed. At 8 o'clock on the same morning he left his house, and went to his shop at Nagdevi Street, but as he was unable to do any work, he went in a room on the second floor of the house in which his shop is situated and laid down, but died within an hour. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Last evening Miss M. F. Billington, special correspondent of the *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*, with Mr. and Miss Jehangir C. Readymoney and Mr. D. Gandhi paid a visit to the Bombay Veterinary College and the Bai Sakerbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. They were received by Mr. K. M. Shroff, Secretary S. P. C. A., and Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala, Assistant Professor, B. V. C. They were shown round the College and Hospital and were much pleased with everything that they saw in the compound. Miss Billington said that she had not seen a better institution of its kind in the world and that when she returns to England she will give a brief history of this institution in the *Graphic*. Mr. Jehangir was also much satisfied with the management of the Hospital and cleanliness of the wards, and has expressed a desire to witness the surgical operations when the opportunity presents itself.

FIRE IN A COTTON PRESS.—Yesterday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, considerable excitement was caused at the Cotton Green, Colaba, in consequence of an alarm that some loose cotton in one of the cotton-presses there had caught fire. The excitement increased as the "steamers" of the fire brigade passed through the busy locality of the Fort and Colaba. The fire was immediately put out, and the anxiety of large cotton dealers in the neighbourhood soon subsided for the fire was not so extensive as it appeared in the beginning to be. At Chanda Ramji's Press some loose cotton was being passed through an "opener," and a piece of stone finding its way into it, with the cotton struck with the iron wheel of the machinery and the sparks which ensued ignited the cotton. Loose cotton, about a bale and a half in quantity, was damaged and the owners had therefore sustained a loss to the extent of Rs. 2,000. The speedy arrival of the fire brigade who acted very judiciously under their chief (Mr. Nichols), did a great deal to prevent the fire from being more destructive. The engines repaired to the scene in good time and the police under Inspector Wilson and Constable Clarkson kept a good *bundobust*. Precaution was taken to throw away the burning cotton from out of the window to check the progress of the fire.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX vs. BALWANT BAPU MANG.

THIS was a report of the proceedings in this case of Mr. Khunderao V. Rastay, first-class honorary Magistrate at Poona, who, on the 6th October last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife, Tai, by cutting off her nose, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. W. Porteous, District Magistrate at Poona, in making a report to the High Court, stated that the accused confessed his guilt, saying in his confession that he committed the offence, because his wife was of bad character, and repeated warnings proved to be of no use. He, however, gave no evidence to prove his allegation of bad character or the uselessness of the warnings; and from the record, it did not appear that the offence was committed under any grave provocation. On the contrary, it would seem to have been committed deliberately after due preparation. The Civil Surgeon was not examined; and Mr. Porteous considered that the trying magistrate had no grounds for passing a lenient sentence. Considering the nature and the circumstances of the offence, the District Magistrate was of opinion that the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was wholly inadequate.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, quashed the conviction and sentence, and directed that the prisoner be committed to the Court of Sessions for trial on a charge under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Laneline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aaber.

A CHIEF CASHIER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which John Joseph De Silva, lately chief cashier in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., stands charged with criminal breach of trust and theft in respect of about Rs. 37,000 belonging to the firm.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, defended the accused.

Mr. F. X. Carvalho, an assistant cashier in the firm of Messrs. Graham and Company, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he had been in the employ of the firm for the last ten years. He performed his duty under the immediate supervision of the accused. Certain account books, including a Private Payment Book, Bank Book, Indentors' Deposit Book, and Currency Notes Book, were kept in the office. Large sums of money received in the office were handed over to the head accountant, and small ones remained with the accused. He entered in the private payment book the sum of Rs. 19,000 paid to the credit of Madanji Khimji, on the 1st of March last. The accused had not entered the amount in the cash-book the following day. He noticed the omission at the time when it was being posted up. He referred to the cash-book for the entry in the private payment book, which had not been initialled. When he found that there was no entry in the cash-book he enquired of the accused as to why Mr. Graham's initials were not made against the entries. The accused did not reply but walked away from witness's desk, where he was standing. This incident roused witness's suspicions. Subsequently he found that the amount had not been entered in the account. An explanation was demanded from the accused, who replied that he would enter it the next day. On the 6th March, witness entered the sum of Rs. 24,000 in the identors' deposit book. The next day he found that the entry had not been made in the cash-book. The accused having been questioned said that he would make the entry if allowed time. An item of Rs. 10,000 under the date of 28th April, was erased. When accused's attention was called to this he told the witness not to touch Madanji Khimji's account. When the accused was asked why the first two amounts were not entered and the third was erased, he replied that it was to avoid the same being noticed by Mr. Graham. Rs. 19,000 was subsequently entered in the cash and account-books, on 29th April, in accused's handwriting, the entries should have been made under the date of 1st March. Rs. 24,000 had never been entered in the cash book as yet.

Mr. Bhaishanker intimated that if Rs. 19,000 was not made the subject of an additional charge, he would reserve his cross-examination.

His Worship said that so far as he understood the prosecution did not mean to institute a charge respecting the Rs. 19,000.

Mr. Kirkpatrick concurred in the statement.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and his Worship asked the accused if he had any explanation to offer in regard to the evidence adduced against him. The accused replied that he would reserve what he wished to say for the Sessions Court.

Charges of committing criminal breach of trust as a clerk, in respect of Rs. 1,255-12-9 on the 18th October, 1892 ; of Rs. 24,000 on the 6th March 1893, and Rs. 11,251-8-6 on the 21st August, 1893, were framed against the accused, who was formally committed to take his trial at the ensuing Crimiual Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

CHALLENGE CUP FOR SHOOTING.

Presented by Capt. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Bom. Vol. Rifles, for annual competition.

CONDITIONS.

1. Open to teams of seven from each Company to be selected by their Company Commanding Officer.
2. To be shot for on the Coorla Range during the months of December and January, during the drill season; entries to be sent in during the month of November.
3. The Officer Commanding the Company represented by the winning team to be entitled to retain possession of the Cup until the next competition.
4. The Cup to become the property of the Company whose team shall win it for four consecutive competitions or seven separate competiiions.
5. One extra member of the Company may coach and another may spot for the team ; the Officer Commanding the Company also may give such assistance or supervision as he may think proper.
6. Competitors may clean out after each shot, provided they do not delay the firing by doing so.
7. Rifles and ammunition to be submitted for inspection when required.
8. A team once commencing must fire through without interruption until both distances are completed.
9. Targets may be checked as often as may be deemed necessary by the Officer who superintends the shooting.
10. Teams having settled the days on which they intend to fire will notify the same to the Adjutant who will superintend the shooting.
11. The Cup will form part of the Regimental Plate until won outright, and must be produced when required for Mess or other purposes.
12. The following are the shooting conditions :—Distances, 700 and 800 yards. Rifle, such Rifle as the Corps may for the time being be armed with, but no private Rifle may be used. Minimum Pull off, 6 lbs. Number of shots, 10 at each distance. Sighting shots, 2 at each distance. Position, any military. Targets and scoring, regulation. Ammunition, Government.
13. The result of each year's competition to be engraved on a silver plate to be affixed to the stand at the expense of the Officer Commanding the Company represented by the winning team.

	700 yards.	800 yards.	Grand Total.
WON BY "A" COMPANY.			
Vol O M T Clyne	35	35	70
Ar Sergt W Boylette	36	28	64
Cr Sergt J E Keess	33	30	63
Vol H Row	31	25	56
Vol N W Cosserat	27	26	53
Vol E Baird	21	27	48
Lce Corpl M T Mullen	29	17	46
Totals	212	188	400
WON BY "B" COMPANY.			
Lieut F W English	31	35	66
Lieut T M English	35	26	61
Cr Sergt E W Thoma	34	24	58
Major S Brown	24	32	56
Sergt W G Nicoll	32	21	53
Vol A V Wingrove	21	20	41
Totals	177	158	335
WON BY "C" COMPANY.			
Vol G V Evans	17	34	61
Vol A Wright	28	28	56
Vol A Boylette	22	25	47
Vol E J Stevenson	16	25	41
Vol E B Boylette	21	20	41
Vol J J McCarthy	15	24	39
Vol W E Butler	8	20	28
Total	137	176	313
WON BY "D" COMPANY.			
Corpl H Bullock	31	21	52
Sergt J A McKinnon	24	27	51
Vol T H Abraham	23	24	47
Sergt J W Gordon	24	23	47
Qr-Mr Sergt M Stephens	22	24	46
Corpl L Valledares	27	15	42
Lce-Sergt H Loog	13	10	23
Total	163	144	307

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Two extra silver spoon competitions were held on Wednesday, the 31st January, distances 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores :—

19TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	Score 500 Yards.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	31*
Surgn-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	31
Lee-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal L Regt	27

* Winner of Spoon.

20TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	Score 600 Yards.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	33†
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Surgn-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Lce Corpl J Harbottle, Ry L Regt	30
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	retired.

† Winner of Spoon.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, February 1.
Vigil of Purification of Blessed Virgin Mary.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Friday, February 2.
Festival of the Purification.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
Purification of St. Mary the Virgin—Friday, February 2.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Krishnarao Antoba Chimburker, B.A., Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, stands charged with having committed on the 16th December, improper intercourse with Kooshabai, the wife of one Mahadoo Raghooji Umray, a servant to an opium seller, residing in an oart, at Girgaum Back Road.

Mr. J. E. Mody, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Russell and Daver, instructed by Messrs. D'Souza and Bland, defended the accused.

Mahadoo Raghooji Umray, the complainant, on being further cross-examined by Mr. Russell, said :—I am a pure Maratha by caste and not half-caste. My father's name is Raghooji and my mother's name is Radhabai. I am at present on leave, and I have not received my pay for a month or a month and-a-half. I do not get Rs. 10 per month, but Rs. 20. I am employed in the opium company to sell opium and to keep accounts. Jadowji Khoridas is my master. I was on duty at my master's shop on the 16th December. I am not required to remain there for the whole day. I do duty by turns. If the shop is used to be open in the morning I go there and remain until 10 a.m., and in the afternoon I go back to the shop at 4 o'clock and return home at 9 p.m., On the 16th December I was on duty from 4 p.m. until 9 p.m., and then I returned home. The shop is about ½ a distance of a mile from the accused's house. On my return home I found my brother Datoba and my son in the house, my son was then asleep. I did not speak to Datoba as he was at the time engaged in his study. I keep a sheet of daily sale of opium, which I do not sign, but the inspector signs it. Ramchander is my brother-in-law. I do not know if there has been a dispute between Ramchander's wife and the accused's wife. I do not know whether there has been any dispute between my wife and Ramchander's. Ramchander used to live in the oart. I do not know whether he was served with a notice by the accused to vacate. Ramchander left the oart about a year or a year and-a-half ago. My wife and Ramchander's wife are not on bad terms with each other. I have no time to observe that they are on bad terms, but they are on speaking terms. I cannot undertake to say that they are not on bad terms. It is not a fact that I constantly ill-treat and quarrel with my wife, but I recollect having struck her once, and that was on the 16th December. I did not know at the time of filing my information that my wife had committed adultery on the 3rd January, but I knew that she had committed adultery on the 16th December. The petition writer did not tell me what to say and what to leave out. Bapoo is my wife's brother-in-law and he gave me the information, I did not see Bapoo at all on the 16th December. Gangaram Govind gave me certain information and I went to the accused's house. Gangaram is a Brahmin and is not related to me, as I am a Maharatha. I met Gangaram near a well by the side of the accused's house. There was no one else present. I saw my wife committing adultery with the accused on the left side of the verandah, as we come out of the accused's house by the archway. I swear that I did not say in my cross-examination to Mr. Davar at the former hearing that I saw my wife and the accused on left hand corner of the verandah as we enter the house. I swear it is on the left side of the verandah as we come out of the house. Both the portions of the verandah are alike, and one portion is not darker than the other. On the left side of the verandah there is a blind wall and there is an archway by the side of which there is a broad way to the dark. I now say that I saw my wife and the accused committing adultery on the right hand side of the verandah as we enter the house. They were standing by the side of the wall. My wife was standing facing the accused, and Krishnarao was standing in the corner. I can not say whether Krishnarao was leaning against the wall. Krishnarao's face was turned side way and was facing the front portion of his house. I was facing Krishnarao's right side. Krishnarao and his family live in the house. He has his wife, his daughter-in-law, and two daughters. The two daughters live with their husbands. Nobody saw Krishnarao and my wife committing adultery except myself. Krishnarao and his wife live in the house but separately. I left Gangaram near the well and cannot say whether he saw the accused and my wife committing adultery. I do not think my wife will give evidence in my favour, but she will stoutly deny the accusation. She has admitted before me that she has committed adultery with the accused. There was no one present when she made this admission. I did not call any one to witness the accurrence, nor did I say a single word to the accused at the time. I did not also speak to Gangaram about it. If I had spoken to the accused there would have been a quarrel or a disturbance. I walked straight up to the verandah and saw my wife and the accused standing there. I found the door of the accused's house closed and did not notice any window. I dragged my wife home and struck her. I did not think it advisable to strike the accused, but, I was frightened about my character. The accused is a good deal older than myself. I took my wife home when my brother and son were in the house. After this occurrence my wife lives in my house but not as my wife. I and my wife, since that time, do not sleep in one room. She sleeps in the middle of the room. I intend to call my brother as a witness. On 21st December I left the accused's oart. I was served with a notice, but not to vacate the premises. I, then rented a room in another oart, belonging to Jagdesh Maharaja and situated at a distance of 200 paces from the accused's wady. I pay my rent of the new house to Vithabai. There is one compartment consisting of two rooms and I pay rent for the whole compartment. My wife and myself never occupied the same bedroom in this new house. I do not say that my wife committed adultery on the 3rd of January. I did not witness that adultery. On the 3rd January the accused's *mallee* Sakia came to my house and took my wife away. Although I did not witness my wife committing adultery with the accused on the 3rd January yet I now believe that this was done on that day, and I do charge him with that offence. Pandoorang Dalvi is a student, and he has failed several times in the Matriculation Examination. Pandoorang is supported by his brothers, who are mill-hands. Pandoorang and his brother live in that chawl. I and my brother did not receive any notice to vacate the place for not paying the rent. I came to my house on the 3rd January at about half-past 9 p.m. or a quarter to 10 o'clock. I went to my father-in-law's house five minutes before that time. I do not know whether Pandoorang was warned by Krishnarao's *purdesee* not to come into the oart. I do charge my father-in-law and mother-in-law with prostituting my wife (their daughter). I charge my wife's parents with that offence from the information I have received. I had conversations with my wife's parents on the subject. Ramchander Bapoo and many other persons gave me the information. There are five persons living in my father-in-law's house. I and Pandoorang heard voices of accused and my wife in that house. I and Pandoorang stood near the window for almost two or three seconds. I do not know where the other persons of the house were at that time. For the last two years my wife has been visiting her parents' house very often, but before that period she used to go there very seldom. I pushed and kicked at the door and to my recollections abused the accused to open it. Pandoorang Dalvi then took me to my house. I left my wife and Krishnarao in that room, believing they were committing adultery or completing it. I earn Rs. 20 per month. I pay the cost of this prosecution by selling ornaments. I paid Rs. 45 to my vakil on the last occasion, but I have not got any receipt for it. On the second occasion my brother has to pay the cost. My brother and I live together. It is a joint family prosecution, and we debit the expenses to the general accounts. My son will not have to pay anything while I am alive, I have never gambled during the whole of my life. I have never been warned by the accused for gambling in that oart. Some time ago, the accused gave me a receipt for the rent in a false name, but I did not threaten him with prosecution on that account. I do not know that the accused had a quarrel with his father-in-law, nor did I hear of any such dispute. It is not true that I made some offer to the accused for payment in order to withdraw the prosecution. I will not be surprised to hear that offers of that sort were made by me to Krishnarao. Krishnarao caused two persons, named Vithal Sivram and Ganesh, to interfere and to bring about a settlement in the case. The accused sent offers to me through other persons that he would pay Rs. 30 per month for the use of my wife, but I did not agree to the proposal. My wife is a healthy woman and does not appear to be old in age.

Re-examined by Mr. Mody : The witness said there is no truth in the statement that I made proposals to the accused to bring about a settlement in this matter ; but certain persons on behalf of the accused came and offered me Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1,500 to settle this matter. I never volunteered any proposal. What I proposed was, that accused should have nothing whatever to do with my wife, and that he should pass a writing to me to that effect. On that being done, I should not throw any obstacles in court. I never made any monetary consideration, I know nothing about the dispute between the accused and his father-in-law.

Do you know the relation existing between the accused Krishnarao and his wife?—Yes. They don't dine together, and are not on speaking terms, and they are not living as husband and wife. I know my wife visiting other people. My wife visits Sakia Mallee's house. Sakia is a servant of the accused. I have seen my wife at Sakia's house, twenty or twenty-five times. I do not recollect anybody was with me when I saw my wife at Sakia's house. There is no dispute between me and my wife about the ornaments. The ornaments referred to by Mr. Davar in my cross-examination were made by me, some at Ratnagiri and some at Bombay. The ornaments taken away by my wife are valued at Rs. 500. Besides that, there are other ornaments, which are now with me and which I intend to sell to meet the expenses of this prosecution. When I saw my wife and the accused committing adultery on the verandah, there was sufficient light to enable me to see them. I had no time to observe that there was a window. My wife does not live with me now.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Russell, the witness said : I never saw my wife and the accused at Sakia Mallee's house. I am unable to state the date, month, or day of the week when I saw my wife at the Mallee's house.

After examining another witness, the Magistrate postponed the case for further hearing.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court, yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

RE LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, moved for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the company should not be entered in the schedule as creditors. His Lordship granted a rule returnable on the 14th instant.

Mr. Lowndes, who held Mr. Jardine's brief, on behalf of Khan Saheb Abba Saleh Hindi, applied subsequently for a rule nisi, requiring creditors Nos. 11, 12, and 13 to show cause why their names should not be struck off the schedule, and why they should not be restrained from receiving dividends from the Official Assignee. The earned counsel said the matter was argued on the previous court-day before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, but was adjourned, as the form of the rule was open to objection. His Lordship, after some discussion, granted a rule returnable on the 28th inst.

RE COWASJI CURSETJI COWASJI ASHBURNER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi, requiring the Official Assignee and the creditors to show cause why judgment should not be entered up, saying that a deed of composition had been prepared and signed by nearly all the creditors. His Lordship refused the rule, remarking that the insolvent had done nothing to entitle him to it.

RE NARANDAS TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Raikes, for the Official Assignee, applied for a month's postponement of the examination of the insolvent, which was granted, the 28th inst. being fixed for the purpose.

RE VITHALDAS SOONDERDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE PRAGJEE PURSHOTUM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Dharamsi Jaitha, one of the adjudged insolvents, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. An affidavit made by the insolvent affirmed that he was a minor and was studying in the New Nigh School at present, and knew nothing of his father's partnership dealings.

His Lordship granted the application, making the rule returnable on the 28th inst. Similar applications were made by Mr. Manker on behalf of Pragjee Purshotam and Narotam Ramjee, partners of the insolvents. These were also granted, and the applicants were allowed an extension of time for the filing of their schedules.

RE BHANJEE JOOTHANI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE NARAYEN BALAL OKE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 28.
Cooke, Col, Ms, A Comy Genl, on leave from Bangalore.
DEPARTURES—JANUARY 31.
Chance, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon next, the 3rd instant.
2. The Annual Regimental Church parade will be held on Sunday, the 11th instant.
3. The members of F Company will attend at the Range on Friday, the 2nd Instant, for class firing. Any member not completing his class before the 8th Instant will not be eligible to compete for the Company prizes.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at 6-45 a.m., behind the Marine Lines.
2. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day.

Fort Head Quarters.

10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions, at 8-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

10-inch R M L gun drill and squad drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions, at 8-30 p.m.

2. Parade for Saturday, the 3rd Instant :—No. 1 Company will fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue Oval, at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station.

No 2 Company will parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., and on arrival of No 1 Company, the Corps will March thence to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress :—Drill order *with* arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn-Col G Thomson, I M S, Offg Principal Medical Officer, Presidency Dist, to be Principal Medical Officer, Lahore Dist, in succession to Surgn-Col G C Chesnaye, who completed his tour of service on the 4th Jan.

Surgn-Col L D Spencer, I M S, Offg Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force is confirmed in that appointment, vice SurgCol R Harvey, D S O (in Civil employment) transferred to the Presidency Dist.

Military Works Dept—On arrival in India, Capt S H Powell, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Beluchistan Command, Quetta.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Punjab Cavalry—Lieut W F C Tayler, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer vice Unwin, promoted Squadron Commander

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Capt G M Heath, R E, to be a Company Comdr, vice Lieut E H Bland, R E, reverted to the Imperial establishment.

22nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut C A Fowler, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, to be Adjt, vice Herbert, vacated on promotion to Captain.

31st Punjab Infantry—Lieut M L Malcolm, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master.

Col K D Murray, D S O, British Service, having vacated his appointment of 1st Assist-Adjt-Genl, Army Head-Quarters on the completion of his tenure, is directed to proceed to England.

Indian Nursing Service.—The undermentioned ladies are admitted in the Indian Nursing Service in the grade of Nursing Sister, with effect from the dates entered against their names :—Miss E M Carre, Miss A H M Edger, Miss E M Leicester, Miss I M A Lloyd, Miss M Muir, and Miss H M L Plows 25th Nov 1893 and Miss C S Mowbray and Miss A M Rait 2nd Dec 1893.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut C G E Ewart, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer vice Lang, promoted as Squadron commander sub pro-tem.

Lieut L T Hay, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer vice C C Boileau, seconded for employment as Assistant Commandant, Surma Valley Police.

17th Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieut A L Bickford, Royal West Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Offier, on probation.

30th Punjab Infantry.—Major F C Maisey, 2nd-in-Command, to be Comndt, vice Webster vacated.

Capt J L O'Bryen Wing Comndr, to be 2nd-in Command vice Maisey.

Capt H B Dobbie, Wing Officer, to be Commander, vice O'Bryen, and to remain seconded, whilst employed on the Staff.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments in the Quarter-Master General's Department :—

Col G F Young, Assist Q M G to officiate as Depy Q M G vice Col Dalrymple.

Capt C B Templer, 19th Bengal Lancers, Unpaid Attache to officiate as Assist Qr-Mr-Genl vice Col Young.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieut C H Stuart, 2nd Battn. Rl Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be fourth Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the date of joining

Major A Eardly Wilmot, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut, to England, and join No. 11 Company, Eastern Division, R A., into which he has been promoted.

Capt C H Kilner, 48th Field Battery, R A, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Mecan Meer for duty with the R A at that station.

Capt H Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers, was on general leave in India on private affairs.

Lieut-Col the Hon'ble F W J Shore, R A, is directed to proceed from Sialkote to England on promotion.

Lieut R V Vassar Smith, R A, is directed to proceed from Jullunder to England on transfer to a depot.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—

2nd Lieuts H U Bell, 5th Lancers ; G T Mair, Royal Artillery ; C F Connell, Hampshire Regt ; B G Buchanan and H N St J Maule, Royal Artillery ; A L Bickford, R W S Regt ; and C M A Wood, Northumberland Fusiliers.

The leave to England on private affairs granted to Lieut W Neilson, 2nd Battn, Highland L I is hereby extended to the 7th May 1894.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,643 tons, Captain F Kassovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (30th December), with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE s s Sheikh, 2,828 tons, Captain S C Nevey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (4th January), with 5,370 tons coals, and Mr and Mrs Davison as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Arthur Head, 1,876 tons, Captain G W Linnard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (16th January), with a cargo of 3,777 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE s s Continental, 672 tons, Captain C Schall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire (24th January), with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 9 a.m. from the stream, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, Captain C Rechtinger :—For Trieste, Capt and Mrs W Hasting and child, Mr and Mrs E Hunt, Miss S Moses, Rev Dr E Donden Rosch, Rev F Cassian, Mr Casmer and Mr Hermann. For Suez—Hon'ble Mr and Miss Garstin, Miss Garstin, Mrs and Miss Atchison and Prof L von Graff. For Port Said—Miss Besly.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

Margue Harbour Entrance.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Moulmein, dated 8th January 1894, that the eastern beacon off Kalwin Point, at the entrance to Merqui Harbour, has been carried away.

Further notice of its replacement will be given.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
	Gisela (s)	Kassovich	Kobe, Dec 30
	Continental (s)	Schall	Bushire, Jan 24
	Arthur Head (s)	Lennard	Calcutta, Jan 16
	Sheikh (s)	Newey	Cardiff, Jan 4
	City of Edinburgh (s)	Framer	Glasgow

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c
	Fate Issilamo (schr)	Nacoda	Mozambique, &c

The steamer Imperator, Captain Bechtinger, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Continental, for Singapore.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.
" Stura, for China, &c.
" Gisela, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—15 bales hemp, Keeka Khoshall.
FOR HULL.
Kt Templar s—20 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 2001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Vallubhdas Toolsidas ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.
FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—650 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co ; 415 bales cotton, L Spinner and Co ; 1,675 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 229 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
FOR BREMEN.
Drachenfels s—55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Courtfield s—2,000 cwts wheat-pollard, Bombay Flour Mil Co ; 560 cwts gum, O Martin and Co ; 100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 1,070 bates Cotton, The Bombay Company ; 330 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Clan Alpine s—130 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Netherbey Hall s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
British King s—3,600 cwts groudnuts, Ralli Brothers.
FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 4, 50 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton E D S assoon and Co.
FOR NAPLES
Manilla s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Assam s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 23 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Assam s—200 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

10-93—Brown and M—Sumsen Huskel vs Sallem Balkajee and others—Wadia and G and Janardhan and A—Part heard.
15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai, wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.
7-90—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai, widow, vs Bhugwandas Metharam and others—Ardasir H and D.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Postponed Long Causes

232-93—Chalk W and S Narayen Khooshall vs Khooshal Sadashiv and others—Mansuklal and D and J—Part heard.
311-93—Roughton and B—Munsoor Solomon vs Jacob Aaron—Bhaishunker and K.
15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhaojee Bhimset and others vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another —Wadia and G.
300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Roberts Jardine and others vs Jaitha Malsee and another—Little S N and B
271-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Muncher shaw Cowasjee Mehta and another—Ardesir H and D
314-93—Little S N and B—Sadashiv Bapoo Shinde vs Wasudew Sadashiv Lele and others—Dikshit and H

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 31ST OF JANUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Masulipatam and Madras, but has changed by moderate or small amounts only in either direction over the rest of the country. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest on the West Coast from Surat southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Goa, Bombay, Neemuch and Allahabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Bangalore and Masulipatam, and 5° to 10° below it at Delhi, Agra, Karachi, Jacobabad and Rajkot. The minimum temperature is 5° at 7° in excess of the mean in Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Malegaon and Sholapur, and 4° to 9° in defect at Delhi, Karachi, Jacobabad, Rajkot, Cochin, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah and the lowest 36° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Saugor, Masulipatam and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any station. The isobars indicate that the weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind in the Gulf and also to the westwards of Bombay is in rather an unsettled condition, and fresh to strong winds are probable. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 31.

Wednesday's observations indicate that the pressure has changed generally by small amounts. The distribution of the pressure and the general circulation of the winds are practically unchanged and are fairly normal. The barometer reads above the normal average of the time of year almost everywhere, the normal excess being greatest in Sind. There is very little, and there has been no rain in any part of the country during the past twenty-four hours. The mean temperature about equals the normal average, except in north-west India, where it is in defect ; and in the Central Provinces where it is in excess. Frost was experienced in the north west last night, and the minimum on the ground at Simla was twenty-four degrees.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th January, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·971
Temperature of the Air	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·5
Dew Point	60·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·620
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·7
General Directions of wind*	N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	335

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FANCY GLASS ORNAMENTS.—Very pretty flowerbaskets and flowervases, from 8 as. to Rs 2. Also Centrepieces, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.—LAMP WAREHOUSE R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

A LADY'S Silk and Velvet Flower Cushion Dropped from a Vehicle between Yacht Club and Bandstand. Finder will kindly forward it to "LOST," care of this Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE, with much Experience in the care and management of Young Children, Seeks Engagement. Excellent Testimonials. No. "23," care of this Paper.

THE RENOWNED HOUSE for WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES [illegible], Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes, Rs. 6-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—For 6 or 7 months, a FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. Four large Bedrooms, suitable for Chummery. Rent very moderate. Apply to "E," care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.

BUNGALOW TO LET, Furnished, on the Ridge, "Malabar Hill." Rent, including Taxes, Rs. 200. Would be let as a Chummery. Apply No "X. V.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, From 1st April, a Fully FURNISHED HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO LET.—THIRD FLOOR, of Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder. Apply MANAGER, Ripon Club, Apollo Bunder.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WANTED, a Practical Certificated ENGINEER, to take charge of Machinery. State Experience and Salary required: also copies of Testimonials. Apply "X Y," care of this Office.

WANTED, a capable SUB-EDITOR, for an English Weekly. Apply, stating Qualifications and terms, to "S," care of this Paper.

WANTED, 15 to 20 COTTON GINS, immediate Delivery, New or Second-hand. Apply W. H. GRIBBIN & Co., Parel, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT—Has been OPENED in HORNBY ROW, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Lamps of all description almost at Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—Beautifully Situated, best and leading HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making Final Arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 21, Medow Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable. Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil postage extra.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "LEO," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 18th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass, Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

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Albert Building, Fort.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
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LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged in London and Paris, respectively, yesterday. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 30 11-16d. per oz.; and from New York a quotation comes at length of 66¾d. per oz.; with Demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher at 4 87 cents. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 5-16 per cent. higher, at £61 3/8. The market rate of discount on short London, Bills was put up 1/8 per cent. to 2 1/8 per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 2 3-8 per cent. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2 1/8d. Brazier's Copper was 15s. lower, at £50 per ton.

Linseed was quoted at 41¼ per 416 lb., cif., sellers, shipment this and or next month to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, Surats steady, and Arrivals firm, the total Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer, and 1-32d. in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for May-June. The day's Imports were heavy at 54,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton lost the previous day's advance yesterday, and was again quoted at 8¼ cents per lb.; and April Futures were 6 points lower, at 7·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales; and this season's total Arrivals now give the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	22,000	23,000	33,000
Three days' do. ...	65,000	50,000	96,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,853,000	3,984,000	5,482,000

In our local Cotton market, a moderate business has been done to-day in both directions, the feeling having been quiet, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. Exporters have contracted for 800 bales of Bhownugger, for March-April delivery, at Rs. 201-11; and they have bought 300 bales of ready new Bhownugger, at Rs. 203-8; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 170-80; and 150 Ujein, at Rs. 188; while the Mills have taken, in ready new Cotton, 400 Jaigaum, at Rs. 180¼; 150 Nugger, at Rs. 186; and 50 Ujein, at 184¼; and in old stuff 400 Compta, at Rs. 171; 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 173¼; and Morvi, at Rs. 184; and 50 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 191 per candy.

WHEAT has remained unchanged in value for all descriptions with a small export business passing, but with a steady feeling in the market.

SEEDS generally have been in moderate request by shippers, in a quiet market. The price of *Linseed* has declined 2 to 2½ annas per cwt., say to Rs. 7-6-6 to Rs. 7-8 6 per cwt., but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,552	bales.
Wheat	6,395	cwts.
Linseed	4,683	"
Rapeseed	3,446	"
Gingelly	6,270	"
Groundnuts	22,890	"
Castorseed	5,175	"
Rice	12,477	"

FREIGHTS.—The market for immediate and February shipment has been excited to-day, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton advance in rates has been paid, chiefly by Cotton shippers. For forward shipment, holders of tonnage are firm; but takers are not yet inclined to pay an advance.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at yesterday's closing rates, forward quotations for March arrivals having been considerably lower than those named for ready or near delivery. Ready buyers of Bank remittance, however, have been very limited, as has also been the case with sellers of forward Credits, a little only having been reported on the basis of 1s. 2 13-32d. April, and 1s. 2 3/8d. May delivery. In Silver, we hear of a good amount being done again at 88, and then followed up with a moderate amount from the Bazaar for Bank Demand, at 1s. 2 13-32d., the rate for which, receded to 1s. 2 3-8d., at which level it is anticipated the Secretary of State will this week place his Council drafts which, if he had not *invited low tenders,* would, in all probability, under existing circumstances have gone at about 1s. 3½d.!! We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 3-8d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 2 3-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·53	"

MONEY.—As we mentioned last evening, the Bank of Bombay has further advanced its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 7 per cent.; and this action in anticipation of the Board meeting, when such changes are usually made, indicates an increased demand for Money which may well tend to strengthen Exchange.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102½; 102⅝, and 102 7/8 for Fours for Money, Friday's settlement, and the March account, respectively, and thereafter receded therefrom ¼ to 3/8 per cent. but, at the close, 102¼, 102 3/8, and 102⅝ were quoted in a weak market. 100⅛ was the closing price of 3½ per Cents.

SHARES remain very quiet, and the only changes we have to note in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, and Empress Mill shares, and of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough and Luckmidas.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre left here this morning.

NAPLES, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollers	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3/8
Bar Silver	30 11-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	12 1/8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mails for Tamatave and Madagascar close at Mauritius at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd February.

With effect from Thursday the 1st February and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rupees three and annas seven, half Rupees six and annas fourteen via Suez and Teheran, five annas less, via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran one rupee two annas, half two rupees four annas per word complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. The following revised rates are notified for immediate action:—Rates to Australia via Ms South and West Australia 4s 1d, Victoria 4s, 2d, Queensland 6s 9d, New South Wales 4s 3d, Tasmania 4s 10d, New Zeand 4s 7d. To Aden via Bombay 2s 6d, Jedda via Aden 3s 8d, Port Nolloth via Bombay and Aden 7s 10d, Cape Colony other places via Bombay and Aden 6s 12d Hongkong via Moulmein 4s 5d, via Madras 4s 2d, Shanghai via Moulmein 5s 11d, via Madras 5s 8d. Increase rates via Teheran or Suez, North American Cables to following places in America by four annas Canada, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New York State and United States. Increase rates via Madras to Cochin-China, Penang, Singapore and Siam by two annas, Increase rates to Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia by two annas, via Fao and three annas by other routes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MATTHEWSON.—January 30, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, William Matthewson, Commander Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld., aged 31 years, deeply regretted.

JODHPORE.

BIRTH.

ADAMS.—January 27 at Jodhpore, the wife of Surgeon Major A Adams, I M S, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOUIE—January 21, at Lahore, the wife of J M Douie, I C S, of a daughter.

DULEY—January 25, at Wellington, Nilgiris, the wife of W Duley, of a son.

JAMESON—January 23, at Rampur Bauleah, Rajshahe, the wife of Surgeon-Captain [illegible] Jameson, I M S, of a son.

LAUGHTON—January 18, at Gelmhatting, the wife of G G Laughton, of twin sons, of whom only one survived his birth.

MARSHALL—January 25, at Madras, the wife of the Rev C G Marshall, [illegible] M S, [illegible], of a son.

PATERSON—January 25 at Dehra Dun, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A McM Paterson, 2nd Goorkhas of a daughter.

YOUNG—January 21, at Mian Mir, the wife of Major E A Young, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—LEPATOUREL—January 25, at St James' Church Calcutta, by the Rev W J Wilkins Philip J Morgan, eldest son of the late John Morgan, Esq of Spring Grove, Isleworth, to Carrie, only surviving daughter of J P B Le Patourel, Esq Bengal Pilot Service, (Retired).

DEATHS.

DULEY—January 25, at Wellington, Nilgiris, Bertie, infant son of W and M Duley.

FREDERICKS—January 21 at Palghaut, of cholera, Mr. A. A Fredericks, B A Head Master of the Native High School aged 30 years 6 months and 7 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

IF the *Pall Mall Gazette* which is no longer in the secrets of the Liberal Ministry is right in its announcement that Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter to the Queen resigning the Premiership, the event is one of capital importance, the results of which may be incalculable. It will change the force of the whole political situation. But it is exceedingly unlikely that an announcement of this kind would be entrusted to an evening paper not in the confidence of the Ministry. Such a secret would be kept until the permission of her Majesty permitted the Prime Minister himself to make the announcement to Parliament. Scepticism seems to be encouraged by the very un-Gladstonian reasons assigned for so grave a step—disappointment at the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, a disappointment which was borne at the time with remarkable equanimity, the rejection of the measure by the House of Lords having been foreseen from the beginning. Neither would the opposition to the Parish Councils Bill have figured as a reason for resigning the cares of Government. Of course the announcement may prove to be well-founded, but it will be well to wait for confirmation before giving it implicit credence. The wisdom of waiting for confirmatory intelligence before accepting startling statements as absolutely true is shown by the further light thrown upon the "sharp engagement" between the American and Brazilian squadrons by a later telegram. A few harmless shots being exchanged, apparently for forms' sake, between the two, the Brazilian Admiral declared that he was willing to surrender. Admiral Benham courteously declined to accept the surrender and the *status quo* is not in any way altered.

THE legislative and administrative measures adopted for the protection and development of maritime trade, and for the protection of our commercial interests with other countries under Lord Lansdowne's administration deserve remembrance. It was at the instance of the Government of India that the Imperial Parliament in the session of 1889 carried into law a Bill devised to render illegal the practice of paying off seamen at a fictitious rate of exchange. Under this measure a seaman paid in India can demand payment at the rate of exchange for the time being current at the place where he receives his wages. One of the great difficulties with which the administration of the law in regard to merchants' shipping is confronted is, that it is scattered over a large number of acts and orders. To remedy this undesirable complexity a Bill to consolidate and amend the Indian Merchants' Shipping laws was introduced in 1892 into the Legislative Council, and is still under the consideration of the Local Governments. The Bill should be passed without further delay, and the principle involved might with great advantage be extended to many other Indian enactments which have been subjected to more or less frequent emendation. In view of the desirability of having a periodical inspection of light houses in India by professional experts Mr. W. T. Douglas was appointed for that special duty and commenced his work in October 1889, completing it in March 1890. The reports he presented were fully considered by the respective Local Governments, and the adoption of certain of his recommendations has already resulted in greater economy and efficiency. In connection with this matter reference may be here made to the controversy which has so long been carried on respecting the lighting of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. The existing lights are deemed insufficient for the purpose of safe navigation and proposals have frequently been made by the Secretary of State to the Government of India for the construction of new lights. To these proposals the Government has invariably given what seems to us as a very reasonable reply; there is no obligation on the part of the Indian Government to construct lights anywhere save on their own shores, and each Government should be held responsible for ensuring the safety of maritime pursuits along their own coasts. Therefore, while considering the construction and maintenance of lights in the Red Sea very desirable, the Indian Government have consistently refused to undertake the task. We take it that if the people of India were called upon to light the coast lines of foreign countries, they would have just cause for loud complaint.

The working of the Indian Passengers' Ships Act of 1887 not proving satisfactory, a Commission was appointed four years ago to enquire into the subject. Their recommendations were adopted almost in their entirety by the Local Governments, and the effect has been to remove certain hardships which the carrying out of the Act too often entailed. In the same year the Government of India agreed to the gradual adoption of the uniform international buoyage system recommended by the Washington International Conference in 1890. The system is being introduced as opportunity serves, and seems well worthy of the high encomiums which experts have passed upon it. Perhaps the most noteworthy legislation of the period was the Act passed in 1889 to prevent the importation into British India of goods with counterfeit trade marks. These shipments came from foreign ports, and besides bearing false trade marks were often incorrectly described as to length and weight. To remedy the evil the Supreme Council passed an Act, mainly on the lines of the English Merchandise Marks Act, with the addition that provision was made for the marking of goods with their lengths and yarns before passing the Customs House. The recent dispute between the customs authorities and a Bombay firm as to whether or not the word Phœnix is cosmopolitan enough to cover goods of German manufacture, has shown that the Act is being rigidly carried out, at all events in the chief port of the Empire.

The question of the renewal or otherwise of the treaty between Great Britain and Portugal in respect of their Indian possessions came up for discussion in 1890. The treaty came into force in January, 1878, and had for its objects the prevention of smuggling salt and other excisable articles into British India from the Portuguese possessions; the effecting of a customs and commercial union, the construction of a railway connecting the port of Marmagoa with the British India railway system; and generally the encouragement of trade, navigation, and intercourse between the British and Portuguese territories. The British Government undertook to pay the Portuguese Government a subsidy of four lakhs of rupees under the provisions of the treaty. That this was an excessive rate of payment for advantages which could be procured on more economical terms was obvious enough, and therefore Lord Lansdowne's Government decided to denounce the treaty, and it accordingly came to an end two years ago. Since then our preventitive line on the frontier of Portuguese-India has been replaced and the condition of things existing prior to the operation of the treaty reverted to. In April 1892 the Portuguese Minister in London claimed a renewal of the Surat firman privileges, but the Government of India very easily demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Foreign Office that the Surat privileges were granted on the express understanding that they stood or fell by the commercial treaty. Her Majesty's Government accepted Lord Lansdowne's view of the matter, and refused to reopen the question for further discussion. One other treaty subject requires notice in passing, and that is the commercial convention between Great Britain and Egypt. The Government of India readily joined in the convention, which is designed to prevent the Egyptian Government from imposing increased customs duties on British goods on the termination of the commercial treaty with Turkey. The British Government acted wisely in thus taking time by the forelock in view of certain eventualities.

AN American squadron was not sent to Rio de Janeiro for nothing. It was despatched when it was supposed that the real purpose of Admiral de Mello and the fleet which had pronounced against the Government of General Peixoto was to restore the monarchy in the person of Don Pedro, grandson of the late Emperor, a young Prince still in his teens, who is being educated in Europe. The statement was immediately denied, and it is certain that the embellishments which formed an integral part of the unfounded announcement that the Prince had already set out with twenty officers, were pure fictions. However that may be, the old Ericson, Monitor, Manitoma and two belted cruisers were forthwith despatched to Rio under Admiral Benham and the press of the United States declared with one voice that the re-establishment of monarchy on any part of the American Continent was incompatible with the Monroe doctrine. The presence of the American squadron undoubtedly gave a moral support to the Government, of which it stood much in need, for it was quite unable to put a stop to the desultory and intermittent bombardment of the capital by the "rebel" fleet. As long as Admiral de Mello was at Rio no protext was given to the American war vessels to interfere. But some time since he left the Bay with two of his best war vessels, fighting his way successfully past the Government batteries, and proceeded to the north to intercept two cruisers, one of them of the newest type, which has been purchased by the Government. Nothing has since been heard of him or of his whereabouts, but from the telegram published this morning it appears that Admiral da Gama was in command of the insurgent vessels in the harbour. Admiral Benham demanded that American merchantmen should be allowed to unload in the harbour without being molested. Admiral da Gama was sufficiently headstrong to decline to comply with this intimation, and when a merchantman was escorted up the harbour by an American war vessel, he was rash enough to open fire on the latter. The engagement that ensued could have but one ending; the Brazilian vessels were completely defeated and surrendered. Naturally enough it is generally believed that the incident will end the attempted revolution. Had Admiral da Gama been well advised he would have allowed the American merchantman to discharge her cargo under protest, and he would have thus been able to keep his fleet "in being," which would be much better than a fleet in the hands of an enemy, or of a friend of the enemy, which under the circumstances comes practically to the same thing. The Brazilian Navy is officered from what may be called "the classes" in Brazil—the landed proprietors and the well-to-do. The army is democratic in its composition and its ideas, and had nothing in common with the Imperial Court, which it overturned by a carefully-planned *coup d'etat* which the officers of the fleet beheld with indignation. The attempt at a counter-revolution—if such it indeed were—having failed, the experiment of a republic without republicans, maintained by the bayonets at the disposal of a military President, may have some measure of success, for it is the only form of Government which is now possible in Brazil. As we go to press a telegram arrives which greatly extenuates the proportions of the engagement in its consequences.

THE naval correspondent who a few weeks since wrote the glowing account of the ideal efficiency of the French fleet and the great arsenal at Toulon and declared that the fleet in question could at any moment either drive the British fleet from the Mediterranean or bring it into port, should reconcile, if he can, that startling story with what is taking place at the present moment in the Chamber of Deputies. It is not merely that M. Lockroy denounces the condition of the vessels, arsenals, and stores of the French Navy as a serious danger to the country and a scandal to the Government—M. Clemenceau has said that before—but the Prime Minister in effect admits that the indictment is well found. He does not deny that the French Navy is defective, but declares in effect that his predecessors are answerable for whatever is amiss. The naval correspondent who wrote a panegyric on the completeness of preparations in a port, where instead of 400,000 rations of biscuits supposed to be ready only 40,000 were in store, and lauded to the skies the formidable readiness to take the sea at three hours' notice of a flotilla of torpedo boats, five of the best of which broke down when ordered to proceed on a short trip, owes an explanation and an apology to the public whom he alarmed and misled. The only satisfaction to be derived from the recent scare, now shown to be factitious, is that it has led directly and immediately to disclosures as to the real state of the only navy of which the British Admiralty has to take serious account.

THE success with which two and a-half millions of India Bills have been floated in the London market at a rate of interest under three per cent. per annum, shows that the credit of the Government of India has not been shaken by the currency vicissitudes of the last six months. If the Secretary of State is wise, he will now act on the recommendation of the *Standard*, and raise ten millions sterling in London to meet the liabilities which have accrued while Council Bills remained unsold. If he puts those Bills on an overburdened market, the consequences will be disastrous; while the rate at which a gold loan can be obtained will make the operation economical and prudent. The unused balances in this country could then be employed in redeeming Government paper on this side, which would ensure a saving amounting to forty lakhs—nearly enough to meet the charge for compensation of the services for losses by exchange.

TELEGRAMS received last night state that the tenders for Council Bills in London yesterday were low and were not successful. The Secretary of State refused offers of 1s. 2 3-8d., and it is believed that Government will hold out for 1s. 2 7-16d. Meanwhile the money market is becoming more and more tight while the export trade will soon be in full volume.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 7 per cent.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Kirkpatrick concluded the case for the prosecution against John Joseph DeSilva, late cashier in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., for criminal breach of trust as a clerk, in respect of about Rs. 37,000 belonging to the firm. The accused reserved his defence, and was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

IT sometimes happens that a native magistrate's views regarding the gravity of the offence of cutting off a woman's nose differ from those of a European magistrate, who looks upon the offence with horror. An illustration in point is furnished by Mr. Khunderao V. Rastay, first-class honorary magistrate at Poona, who, on the 6th October last, convicted Balwant Bapu Mang of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife, Tai, by cutting off her nose, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months. Mr. W. Porteous, District Magistrate of Poona, brought the matter to the notice of the High Court, remarking that the offence was committed deliberately, that it did not appear it was committed under any grave provocation, and that the sentence passed by Mr. Rastay was wholly inadequate. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, have quashed the conviction and sentence, and directed that the accused be committed to the Court of Sessions for trial.

AN accident occurred in the Hughli early on Thursday morning, which resulted in a European being drowned and another European and four Native boatmen having a narrow escape from a similar fate. At one o'clock Mr. Gorelbin, the Chief Engineer of the India General Company's steamer Rajmahal, put off in a boat from Watganj Ghat to board the vessel, which was lying in midstream off the Company's yard at Garden Reach. A strong flood tide was running, and the boatmen pulled for a considerable distance in shore before they attempted to cross the stream, and when they did the force of the tide carried them beyond the steamer, and they then made for the Howrah shore. Another attempt was made to reach the Rajmahal. In the darkness the boatmen were unable to discern the steamer until they were a few feet off the stern. Before they could get out a boat-hook, the boat was swept with great force against the steamer and capsized. The boatmen succeeded in swimming to the shore, and the second engineer swam to the Company's flat Shibsaugor which was anchored a short distance ahead. Mr. Gorelbin, who was a heavy man and an indifferent swimmer, also attempted to reach the flat, but after a few strokes he called out that he was sinking, and the second engineer heard and saw nothing of him afterwards.

AS a first experiment, says the local paper, the Calcutta Burns Dinner must be pronounced a decided success. It is a matter of some wonder among Scotchmen that the St. Andrew's anniversary has been chosen instead of Burns' birthday as the occasion of the annual festival in Calcutta, but the fact that the former date fails earlier in the season has a good deal to do with the selection. Evidently, however, there is room for a supplementary dinner, and for that of Saturday night it may well be claimed that if less of a grand public function, it was even more strictly national in character. Mr. Thompson, in proposing the toast of the evening, made an excellent speech, in which he succeeded in giving a flavour of originality to the time-honoured theme, dear to the hearts of all Scotchmen, and especially of all Scotchmen abroad. Scotland has, indeed, every reason to be proud of her greatest poet, and if there is a tendency at times to over-do the worship of Burns, it is well to be reminded of the qualities which have won for his poetry a foremost place in literature. English as well as Scottish readers can appreciate these qualities,—the intense power, the radient humour, the noblest fervour, and the tenderest pathos. As a popular lyrist, Burns is unrivalled. Even Beranger pales by the side of the Ayrshire ploughman. The songs of Burns have become part of the national heritage; they are instinct with the sincerest passion, they move to faultless music, and bloom with the loveliest of imagery. On Scotchmen, at least, the poems of Burns bestow a pleasure at once stronger and sweeter than can be derived from the works of any other poet in the wide realm of literture. The Burns Dinner in Calcutta has made a good start and may be expected to find a permanent place among our annual celebrations.

IT is not generally known (the *Florence Gazette* says) that Pisa is the Newmarket of Italy. There are about 200 race-horses in training there, and in Barbaricina there is quite a little colony of English trainers and jockeys. Young Spills has broken one of his legs three times. He limps a bit, but he can still ride, and his mishaps have not made him at all nervous. In his last accident he was thrown into the air, and turning a somersault, reached the ground with only a broken leg. "Tuck in your head, sir, and fall clear of the horse, and generally there is not much the matter," was his remark when speaking of his misfortunes. "Tucking in the head," he explained, is to save the neck, which is a vital part. There is another young man who has no legs at all; but as much of him as is left seems to enjoy good health. The proprietors, trainers, and jockeys have been very good to this poor fellow. They all subscribed liberally, and set him up in a *café*. Here comes another poor fellow, with his upper lip smashed, minus his front teeth, and his nose badly damaged—all done at the last steeplechase. "As long as there are no bones broken," says he with the patched nose, "we don't count it as an accident."

TELEGRAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Mr. Gladstone has decided to resign the Premiership and will send a letter to Her Majesty the Queen to that effect before the meeting of Parliament.

His decision is due to advanced age, disappointment at the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and the opposition to the Parish Councils Bill.

Domestic pressure has also been brought to bear on the Right Hon'ble Gentleman.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES WAR-SHIPS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Latest advices from Brazil state that Admiral Benham, Commanding the American Squadron at Rio de Janeiro, is insisting that the insurgent fleet should allow American merchantmen to unload in the City.

The insurgent Admiral, Da Gama, refused and opened fire on an American warship which was escorting a merchantman. A sharp engagement then ensued, in which the Americans completely defeated the insurgents, who surrendered.

It is believed that this incident will end the Brazilian revolution.

THE AFFAIR AT RIO JANEIRO.

Later accounts of the affair at Rio Janeiro with the rebel fleet state that a few harmless shots were exchanged between the American and Brazillian men-of-war and that the Brazilians then signalled that they were prepared to surrender.

Admiral Da Gama afterwards consulted with his officers about the surrender, but the Americans finally decided against any surrender on the part of the rebels, and therefore the *status quo* is maintained.

DEFECTIVE STATE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

PARIS, JAN. 30.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Lockroy moved that a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the Navy.

He strongly commented on the condition of the vessels, arsenals, and stores.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday at the request of M. Casimir Perier, who declared that his predecessors were answerable if the Navy was defective.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 31.

The *Pioneer's* military correspondent at home states that the limits of the Madras and Bombay Commands under the new conditions are likely to remain unaltered. This means that Madras will retain Burma.

THE E. C. RAILWAY ACROSS THE MAHANADI RIVER.

Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer with the Government of India, proceeds shortly to Cuttack to consult with Mr. J. R. Bell, Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, as to the point at which the line shall be carried across the Mahanadi river.

THE INDIA MEDALS.

Captain Mitchell and six other Volunteers who took part in the operations in Hunza-Nagar, are after all to get the India medal with the Hunza clasp. On a reconsideration of the matter the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the grant of medals claimed as a special case, and have also decided that the paragraph of the Army regulations relating to this subject shall be amended so as to allow actual military service in the presence of an enemy to be regarded as equivalent to qualifying drills and musketry practice required for efficiency certificate.

FAREWELL DINNER TO COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC.

The farewell dinner to Colonel Rivett-Carnac held at the assembly rooms, Benares, last night, was a conspicuous success. There were nearly seventy present, the guests including Colonel Sir John Edge of the Allahabad Volunteers; Mr. Evans, Commissioner, Colonel Birch, General Evans, Colonel Crawley, Major Ryles, Gorakhpur Volunteers, Colonel Brackenbury, Captain Houldsworth, Gorakhpur Light Horse, Captain Maxwell, Cawnpore Light Horse, the Hon'ble Mr. Izat, and Major Annesley. The hosts were the members of the Opium Department and the Ghazipur Volunteers. After dinner and the toast of the Queen-Empress, Major Gregory, chairman, proposed the health of the guest of the evening. His speech was punctuated with cheers, references to Colonel Rivett-Carnac being especially applauded. The assembly greeted the toast with musical honours, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT AT ALLAHABAD.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered her first lecture last evening at the Mayo Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity from the floor to the gallery, over one thousand being present, mainly natives. There was a sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen. The speaker was accompanied by Colonel Olcott and Countess Wachmeister. Her arrival on the stage was the signal for a tremendous applause, which was long continued. She spoke for an hour and-a-half on the inadequacy of Materialism, with a splendid mastery of her subject, and chained the attention of her hearers from beginning to end. To-morrow she will lecture on death and life after death.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDIAN MARINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Captain Hext, R.N., Director of Indian Marine, left Calcutta for Bombay last evening, after completing his work on the Select Committee. He proceeds to England on March 3.

A DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 31.

Summons has been granted against Mr. Eardley Norton, barrister-at-law, representative-elect of Madras on the Viceregal Council, for committing adultery. The complainant is Mr. W. S. Sullivan, a Coorg planter. The complainant states that a divorce case with Mr. Norton as co-respondent was pending in England, meanwhile his wife was living with Mr. Norton in Madras.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

A suit against the Madras Tramways Company has been filed at the City Civil Court by Nambe-rumal Chettty, a large shareholder.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMID the tumult of receiving farewell addresses and responding to cordial toasts at public dinners, Lord Lansdowne was not unmindful of the humble help he has received from his immediate subordinates in Government House, and, as a proof of his gratitude, his Excellency, on Wednesday last, a few minutes before attending the garden party, summoned the heads of the various offices in Government House, and made each a handsome present. His Excellency accompanied the gifts, which were made over pesonally by him to each recipient, with a few graceful words, acknowledging the services rendered to him by those officers during his tenure of office, and wishing them well and farewell.

THE torn and dirty condition of many of the Ceylon currency notes in circulation has been brought to the notice of the Ceylon Planters' Association. It has resolved to address Government on the subject and to request it to arrange for the use of stouter and more durable material in future issues. It is high time something was done, for the Ceylon currency notes are many of them filthy to a degree, and must form a hot-bed for microbes and bacilli of all sorts.

IT is understood that the departmental enquiry in the Board of Revenue with regard to supplying two North Arcot Subordinate Officials with information in an unauthorised manner has been concluded. The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Crole, Acting First Member of the Board, will shortly submit a report.

MR. H. B. GRIGG, the British Resident at Travancore, issued a notice to the effect that the importation of fire-arms in to Travancore, even by Europeans, must be accompanied by a permit from the Resident. In accordance with this notice, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, refused to grant the necessary passes for firearms and ammunition intended for Europeans in Travancore. Messrs. P. Orr and Sons and Messrs. Oakes and Co. have, it is believed, successfully petitioned the Madras Government against the action taken by the Resident.

AFTER three years' parleying, Mr. G. Dubail, the French Consul-General at Shanghai, has succeeded in settling the Kiangse claims of the French missionaries. The Chinese have at last consented to indemnify the missionaries and their converts and to reinstate the mission building.

NEWS has reached Madras of the tragic end of the Rev. A. Amirdanadher, a Native priest of the Jesuit Society of Trichinopoly. It is said the priest was murdered on his way from his mission station, Punnikael, in the Trichinopoly District, to welcome the Rev. Father Allchins, a Professor in St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, who was passing through the diocese of the deceased. The dastardly act is said to have been committed by some malcontents against whom the Rev. Amirdanadher was defending certain agrarian rights of his Christian congregation. It is to be hoped the authorities will be able to hand over the murderers to justice.

On the 19th of December, a school of Medicine was opened at Tientsin. Referring to this important event, the Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Daily News* says:—Primarily the school owes its inception to the late Dr. Kenneth McKenzie, who for many years had the complete confidence of the great Northern Viceroy. Dr. McKenzie systematically saved some of the liberal allowance placed at his disposal by the generosity of Li, Lady Li, and the wealthy officials, with the distinct view of forming the nucleus of a building fund. At his death there was some discussion as to the ownership of this fund, but the London Mission and the Chinese claimants very sensibly submitted the question to friendly arbitration; and in the issue the money, whole or in great part, reverted to the Chinese. At an expense of some Tls. 20,000 a large medical school has been erected adjoining the hospital, and equipped. It is understood that the funds for its maintenance will be provided, in part from the revenue of the Haiquan Taotais of Chifoo and Tientsin. Twenty-three students—English-speaking—have been enlisted chiefly in Shanghai and Ningpo.

THE decision of the Government of India to re-arm the Imperial Service troops with Martini-Henri rifles and carbines free of charge has given great satisfaction in the Punjab States.

ABOUT five and a-half lakhs are being provided in next year's estimates for the continuance of grass farming operations.

IT is understood that Surgeon-Lieutenant R. H. Elliott, M.B., and B.S.C.,London, now at Secunderabad, will be appointed to act as Professor of Biology, Presidency College, during the absence on furlough of Dr. A. G. Bourne, and that a formal application has been made to the military authorities to place his services at the disposal of the Educational Department.

DR. LINGARD, the Imperial Bacteriologist, and Veterinary Lieutenant Pease have accompanied Veterinary Colonel Hallen, Imspector-General, C.V.D., to Burma.

THE South Lushai Hills will be transferred from Bengal to Assam on April 1st; but the Chittagong Hill Tracts will remain under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, pending further arrangements. The whole of the Lushai hills will be in charge of one superintendent, Mr. Davis, who now controls the northern tracts only.

THERE has been a determined attempt within the last few weeks to show that the cultivation of the poppy is carried on at a loss by the ryot, and that hegrows the crop only under compulsion. On this point, observes the *Pioneer*, the Opium Commission might well record the testimony of Mr. Cruickshank in his report on the settlement of the Gorakhpur District. Mr. Cruickshank was met with the fact that the rents paid by poppy-growers in the district are exceptionally high, and the explanations he suggests are quite inconsistent with the theory that the cultivation of opium is a losing business, or that it is unpopular with the ryot. The high rent paid is explained partly by the proportionately excessive value of the crop: partly by the fact that the grower is certain of prompt cash payments: and partly by the fact that the system of cash advances by the Government puts him in a better position than his neighbours. If the cultivation is unpopular at all, it is, according to Mr Cruickshank, with the more ignorant and uneducated of the zemindars. If we reasoned solely on the basis of economic science, we should conclude that a landlord would favour the crop which was most likely to enable the tenant to pay his rent with punctuality in cash; but here, as in so many other cases in India, custom, habit and prejudice, the human element in short, intrude to complicate the problem and interfere with the free development of economic law. With communities at a certain stage of their moral and social existence it is a mistake even in economics to assume that man will always act as a merely wealthpursuing animal. "If the punctual payment of rent," says Mr. Cruickshank, "were the main object of the landowner, the encouragement of poppy cultivation would be more hearty on their parts. It is, however, a truism to record that the distaste felt by the ordinary class of Gorakhpur zemindar for any sign of growing independence on the part of their tenants, such as punctual payment of rent and borrowing of capital from outsiders other than the landowners, is not a decreasing quality." The more ignorant of the zemindars, in fact, seek to raise the rent of the poppy grower by way of paying him off for taking to a crop which brings him cash supplies from an outsider, and in whose prospects the zemindar himself has no personal interest. All this however, would only go to prove that there are great advantages in the cultivation of opium as a crop which the ryot is not slow to realise, even though the result may be to bring him into bad odour with ignorant and prejudiced landlords, who fancy it is their best interest to keep the tenant as much as possible in thrall.

THE disturbances in Nyagarh, one of the tributary mahals, have come to an end: Mr. Cooke, the Commissioner of Orissa, having by a personal visit to the tract, arranged matters between the Raja and the Khonds. The Manager of the State, who apparently has been responsible in part for the misunderstanding which led to the recent outbreak, has been removed from office. Mr. Cooke has returned to Cuttack.

IT has been decided that the promotion by selection of Colonels in the Indian Staff Corps to the rank of Major-General shall be altered. Instead of every second vacancy on the Indian establishment being filled from the selected list, every fourth vacancy will be so disposed of. This will have the effect of mitigating the hardship under which selected Colonels suffer direct pecuniary loss on promotion, so long as they remain unemployed.

DURING the first week's working of the Manchester Ship Canal twenty-nine vessels, carrying seventeen thousand tons of merchandise, were berthed in Manchester and Saltford docks. There was also a considerable passenger traffic.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT H. MAXWELL, A.V.D., has been appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, and has been posted as Superintendent, Derajat and Beluchistan.

THE triennial election of French Senators was held on the 7th. Most of the outgoing Senators were re-elected, but the reactionaries lost several seats. M. Waddington was defeated at Aisne.

A STORE-HOUSE in the Rue Richer, which was used to hold the scenery of the Paris Opera, was destroyed by fire on the 7th. Stage decorations of no less than twenty-six operas were burnt, the total damage amounting to thirty-two thousand pounds.

ON the 4th the Brazilian insurgents attacked the island of Engenho and landed 200 men. There was some sharp fighting. They captured a Krupp fieldpiece and a seventy-pounder Whitworth gun, and lost two killed and five wounded. The Government loss was thirteen killed and five wounded, and 93 were taken prisoners. Rumours of Marshal de Peixoto's resignation were current on Tuesday in both Paris and Lisbon, where they were received with the liveliest satisfaction. No trustworthy confirmation of the report has been obtained up to date. On Thursday it was stated that the islands of Mocangue and Engenho had been captured by the insurgents. The Government cruiser *Nictheroy* has arrived at Pernambuco. American officers and men were enlisted for the Brazilian navy on the most exorbitant pay.

STRAINED relations still exist between Church and State in Hungary. A Catholic Conference is to be held this month at Buda-Pesth, and the *Magyar Allam*, the Ultramontane organ, publishes on the 9th ult. an article stating that rumours had reached it of an intention to interfere with the holding of the Conference, against which intention it vigorously and threateningly protests, stating that if there is any interference the Jews will be held responsible and war commenced against them, which will be not merely sporadic, but general. The *Pester Lloyd* of the next day ridiculed this and remarked that the threat only suggested that the Catholics fear that a similar war of extermination may be waged against them.

THE Hungarians have been making quite a national festival of the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the literary career of their principal novelist and poet, M. Moritz Jokai. The whole country seems to have taken part in it in some shape or another—all ranks, all classes, all parties, all religions joining in the festivities. Autograph congratulations were sent to M. Jokai by the members of the Imperial family, and addresses came in from all the provinces, and he was presented with the freedom of nearly every town in Hungary. Innumerable deputations arrived at Buda-Pesth with addresses and presents. The celebration of the jubilee was commenced on Friday by the delivery of appropriate addresses at all the public schools in the country, and festive representations in connection with the event were given in all the theatres. Numbers of towns have renamed the principal street or square after M. Jokai. The great festive meeting on Saturday at Pesth was inaugurated by the reading of an autograph letter from the Emperor-King to M. Jokai, who had been fetched from his house by a deputation headed by the Mayor of Buda-Pesth. Addresses were presented to M. Jokai by the Minister of Public Instruction, by the Academy, by the citizens of Buda-Pesth, by the women of Hungary and by the children of Hungary, all of which he answered with a brilliant flow of language. The casket in which the freedom of the city of Buda-Pesth was presented to him was of solid silver, inlaid with diamonds, rubies and pearls, and weighed ten pounds. A curious present was a huge carpet, twenty-four yards square, given by eighty-two Hungarian ladies. A gift of a hundred thousands florins was also presented. A banquet and ball at the Opera concluded the day. An *edition de luxe* of all his works was published at the same time, from the subscriptions to which he has already received £1,500. On Tuesday a dinner in commemoration of this jubilee was given in the Holborn restaurant, the London Consul-General of Austria-Hungary taking the chair.

IN reply to a resolution forwarded to him from the East Prussian Conservative Association, declaring that commercial treaties must injure agriculture and urging bimetallism and the removal of the regulation respecting the re-exportation of foreign careals as remedies for the present state of matters, Count Von Caprivi wrote a letter on the 7th instant, in which he declines to acknowledge that the treaties already negotiated can be injurious to agriculture or that the conclusion of a treaty with Russia, based on mutual concessions, could have that effect, but readily admits the trying position of a large portion of the rural population, and will do all in his power to ameliorate it. He promises a further investigation into the currency question, and announces the introduction into the Federal Council of a Bill dealing with the question of the re-exportation of foreign cereals.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram, the Berlin newspapers state that the massacre in the Catholic church at Krosche was due to the express order of the Governor-General of Wilna. The number of persons killed in the massacre is stated at sixty, while over a hundred were seriously injured, not including people afterwards beaten almost to death by the Cossacks.

THE uneasy state of public feeling in Egypt, due to a want of harmony between the Government and the British officials, still continues. The mass of natives regard the Ministry as distinctly retrograde, but are too timorous to oppose its policy. A well-known Egyptian, writing in an Arabic journal, says most Egyptians are well contented with the present position, but fear the English will either annex Egypt or leave it before it is strong enough to resist the oppression of old times. Mazloum Pasha, the Egyptian Minister of Justice, and Mr. Justice Scott, Judicial Adviser, returned on Wednesday from a tour of inspection in Upper Egypt. They speak most favourably of the progress made in native tribunals, especially in the local summary courts, formed since the appointment of the Judicial Adviser, which seem to find favour with the people. The complaints received from the natives and the errors discovered were much fewer than on any previous occasion; while, owing to the improvement in the police, and its better relations with the tribunals, there has been a large diminution in crime. It is semi-officially announced in Paris that the Powers have agreed to a renewal of the mixed tribunals in Egypt without modification for another period of five years.

IN Honduras the insurgent General Bonilla has proclaimed himself President of the Republic and has formed a cabinet. The Government of Nicaragua has issued a decree recognising him and proclaiming a formal alliance with him. He stormed Choluteca on the 4th instant, 50 being killed and wounded. The Nicaraguan troops captured Los Angeles. The *New York Herald* stated on Thursday that the allied forces under General Urrutia defeated the Honduras Government army at Robreral.

LADY HARISS'S FANCY FAIR.

THE grand Fancy Fair, which will commence this afternoon on the Oval, and continue till Saturday next, will, without doubt, be one of the most important social functions of the present season. The portion of the Oval facing the Secretariat is filled with tents, and presents a picturesque appearance. The members of the committee have strained every nerve for the successful carrying out of the fair, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with the success they deserve. The spirit with which the preliminary work has been undertaken by the members of the committee and pushed to completion has been such as to leave nothing to be desired. The committee consists of the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Colonel Empson, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. W. T. O'Brian, Mr. Rebsch, the Rev. G. H. Lewis, the Rev S. Leigh-Lye, Mr. G. F. Dumayne, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. Reddie, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. E. P. Bourke, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. Pennie, and Mr. M. C. Murzban. The pavilion, which contains about a dozen stalls, is most beautifully decorated. The entrance to the fair is on the east side of the Oval in a line with the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. On the left just as we enter the pavilion is the fish pond, which will provide a great deal of fun for the youngsters, who are good at "angling." Next to it is the canvas theatre, to be occupied by the members of the Thespian Club. A very neat little stage has been erected facing the north, and the stage mounting and sceneries are excellent. The theatre will be lighted, with Rutnagar's patent globe-lamp-light, and is large enough to accommodate about a hundred spectators. Colonel Empson and other members of the club have arranged for a very good dramatic programme each evening. Near the theatre is situated Lady Harris's stall, which is rendered very bright and attractive by a profusion of bunting and bannerets. The side-ways of the fine crimson-draped stall are neatly adorned with flags. Captain Poore and Captain Gabb, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency Lord Harris, superintended the getting-up of the stall. Next to Lady Harris's stall is another one, which will be under the charge of Mrs. Birdwood. The articles in the stalls are carefully and prettily arranged, and consist of fancy goods, such as pointed opals, plaques, pictures, handsome photo-frames, painted satin work, samples of the new pottery work, carved wood-work, pretty pottery, and beautiful needle-work. The fancy articles adorning the stalls are both of a useful and ornamental description, and it is hoped that the sale will be extensive. On the right of the entrance, above which is fixed the royal coat-of-arms, surrounded by bannerets, is the "Pet Stall," where everything from a trained elephant to a toy terrier will be obtainable. Shooting galleries and a fine art gallery are also provided, and will, doubtless, prove to be a source of eatgr amusement. Prizes are offered at the shooting gallery, the horse show, and for the discovery of missing words. The erection of the stalls for the show was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Presidency, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. The fair will be formally opened by Lord Harris this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To-morrow it will be open to purdah ladies from 7-30 to 9 a. m. and to the general public from 4 to 7-45 p.m. The shows include theatre, concerts, cafe chantant, shooting galleries, the strange illusion, man-in-a-tub, Aunt Sally, &c. The season tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy and Co., and they will admit to every show in the fair, except the theatre. The major portion of the ground will be lighted by the Ruttnagar's patent globe lamps. The horse show in conection with the fair will also be opened by Lord Harris this afternoon. The committee of management of the Horse Show (which is under the patronage of H. E. Lord Harris) consists of Colonel Humphrey, Major Woodrow, R.A., Captain Ross, Dr. Bull, Mr. H. W. Buckland. Major Blomfield, D.A.A.G., Surgeon-Major Martin, Captain Gott, Veterinary Captain Newsom, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, and Mr. R. A. Willis (honorary secretary).

H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Fancy Fair at 4 p.m., the following being the programme:—

Quadrille	Roundabout	Godfrey
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Danse des Aborigines		Le Thiere
Selection	Trial by Jury	Sullivan
Valse	Fairie Voices	Crowe
Air Varie	Euphonium Solo	Williams
Styrian Dance	Aelpler's Lust	Favertal
Polka	Fun of the Fair	Aigrette
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided to gradually replace all the transport ponies in Burma by mules.

THE hired transport Bothnia, leaving Portsmouth on 31st January, proceeds to Karachi, and not to Bombay, as originally ordered. She will reach Karachi on 23rd February, and leave again on 3rd March.

IT is notified in Army Circulars that, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, where necessary, retrospective effect, from the 1st January, 1887, will be given to the concession granted in clause 6, India Army Circulars, 1893, by which an officer of the Indian Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service may be allowed to count one year's service on the half-pay list towards pension and promotion.

THE East India Railway Volunteers hold their Jamalpur Camp of Exercise this year from the 26th February to the 18th March. Representatives of all Indian Volunteer corps are invited to attend, and as, under the special arrangements which the E. I. R. has succeeded in making with other lines, they can travel free, we should imagine a goodly number would take advantage of the invitation. A series of special prizes for shooting are to be competed for during the camp.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the withdrawal of No. 4 Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners from Burma at the end of the current trooping season, and the despatch to Burma at the commencement of the ensuing trooping season of the 1st Madras Pioneers in relief of 21st Madras Pioneers, which will, however, be retained in the province until the end of the season. Both Pioneer regiments and two Sapper companies will be employed in the Chin Hills next winter if necessary.

RIFLE STEALING IN THE PUNJAB.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphing from Peshawur, on Saturday, evening says:—There is again an outbreak of rifle stealing, as usual in Peshawur about this time of year, and this time with serious results. Whilst the 13th Bengal Lancers were entertaining a large number of officers at dinner an evening or two ago, a very smart fusillade was heard from the 31st Punjab Infantry, and from the amount of firing it was evident that the men of the 31st were going to have revenge for the last rifle stolen. From all that can be ascertained there appears to have practically been an engagement lasting nearly half an hour. The result up to date is one lance naik of the 31st Punjab Infantry and two Pathan thieves dead, two others in the guard-room, and a good deal of nervousness in the usually quiet detrict of Brigade Lane, near the 31st Punjab Infantry lines. The strictest inquiries are being made into the causes of this disturbance. It has always been understood that the village of Tarkal on the plain between the Circular Road and Jamrud was used to a great extent as a harbouring place for rifle thieves, and there seems more than a trifle of suspicion attaching to that village now, though, pending the result of the court of inquiry, it would be premature to offer any definite opinion. The air as usual in such cases is full of rumours; anyhow, the promptitude of action of the 31st Punjab Infantry shows that they are not going to stand any more nonsense.

Colonel Craigie Halkett reports the lance-naik who was shot as being a very promising young soldier. He had two bullet wounds, one little more than a graze, but the other right through his body.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST night Madame Angot was produced by Mr. Harry Stanley's Company, at the Gaiety Theatre, before a fairly large audience. The opera was well staged and the solos and duets of Misses Fanny Stanley and Amy Childs were in hardly any instance allowed to pass without an encore. Mr. Foli and Mr. Phillips gave farther proofs of their artistic capacity. Messrs. W. Stanley and Driscoll were as merry as ever, and the other artistes of the company, including Misses Dolly Childs, Nellie de Lorme, Flo Childs, Peters, Ange Potter, Flo Stephenson, and L. Donnellie, were conspicuous in their graceful dancing, and pretty choruses. Variety entertainments will be presented to-night.

ANNUAL FIELD-FIRING IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 31.

THE field-firing operations of the Poona Garrison, took place to-day, at a spot beyond the village of Kondwa, on the Pirandhur Road, beyond the Wanowrie rifle butts. The officer in command of the force was Colonel R. Westmacott, C.B.,D.S.O., General R. B. H. Blundell was umpire-in-chief.

The troops taking part in the operations were the 27th and 72nd Field Batteries, R.A., two squadrons of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, who had their Maxim guns, the 13th Bombay Infantry, the 4th Bombay Rifles, and the 25th Bombay Infantry.

The general idea of the operations was as fellows: "The main body of our advance guard marching southwards, reached a point midway between 3½ W. and Kondwa wada." The "special idea"—was "our cavalry driven back report that the enemy has entrenched himself at a knoll about a half a mile west of Kondwa (Bap Deoghat Road) strength about one battery and one battalion." The rendezvous of the troops was at the Wanowrie Rifle Butts, the advance guard consisted of one squadron of Lancers, the 13th Bombay Infantry, and two guns of the 27th Field Battery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker of the 13th Bombay Infantry, moved off at once according to the instruction of the commanding officer of the Forces—"Have ordered all our guns to knoll about 2,230 yards from enemy's position. You advance southward while I manœuvre with the main body to turn the enemy's right flank and gain his rear." The troops at once began to defile south and west and from behind the butts, the cavalry climbing the sides of the surrounding hills, the scene was an exceedingly pretty one and found a good subject for some photos by Company Sergeant Devlin and Corporal Clarke of the Royal Engineers.

The advance guard could be seen moving straight on the enemy's position, with the object of holding the enemy's front, while the main body made the flank attack. The 13th Bombay Infantry, who used only blank ammunitition, advanced under cover of the Artillery fire in three lines, and went off to the right of the main position. The artillery took up a position on a height overlooking the advance, and kept up a strong fire. While the 13th Bombay Infantry attacked the enemy's position in front of the main body of the forces, formed up under the shelter of a knoll and advanced to the left keeping well under cover and gained a point about 1,500 yards from the enemy's position, where they found a second rendezvous from which the real attack advanced. The 13th Bombay Infantry at 950 yards opened fire at about 9 o'clock, keeping up a fire at that range. Meantime the flank movement opened out, but before the artillery could take up a nearer position which they were about to do and the 25th Rifles opened fire with ball cartridge at 900 yards, the 4th Bombay Infantry being on their left. The Royal Engineers and Sappers who were with the entrenchments representing the enemy fired off a number of puffs and exploded some detonators by electricty to represent the enemy's battery and infantry fire, and so well was the thing done that it had a pleasing effect and produced the idea of a mimic battle capitally. The appearing and disappearing screens representing the enemy developing a counter-attack were also very good. The 25th Bo. Rifles, supported by the Lancashire Fusiliers, moved forward, the firing line being steadily reinforced at each rush got to 300 yards when independent firing went on, and then an assault was delivered on the enemy's main position. Then followed an assault by the 4th Bombay Rifles, and screens appearing in the distance to represent the retreating enemy. The enemy's main position being taken they ran back to the hills in the rear, screens appearing at differtnt distances, showing whenever they were supposed to stop to fire the Yorkshire Light Infantry who had now come up, fired upon the retreating enemy at different distances; eventually the appearance of a number of screens some distance off showed that the enemy were getting into position again, the Maxim gun was brought into action at 1,150 yards and after some further firing the operations concluded. The first volley was fired at 9-10 a.m., and at 10-15 the cease fire sounded. The narrative of the operations is as follows:— 1st, the artillery duel; 2nd, a second attack by blank cartridge due south, while the rest of the force manœuvred to the enemy's right flank; then the advance of the infantry of the main body, 4th, the first line checked by the appearance of the enemy on the left; the second line being ordered to repel the threatened attack; next the advance of the left battalion second line and the repulse and pursuit by it of enemy's counter-attack while the advance of the first line was continued and an assault delivered on the main position; finally, while the advance of the first line was continued and an assault delivered on the main position finally while the first and second lines re-formed the 3rd line pursued the enemy with fire. The whole arrangements appeared to be carried out very satisfactorily.

The chief defects noticed were that insufficient time was given for the artillery preparation; and, secondly, when the assault was delivered some of the troops were too far from the position. The ambulance at one part of the engagement got in front of the firing line. The proceedings to-day were all rehearsed over the same ground yesterday, only blank cartridge being used on the first occasion. The fire discipline both yesterday and to-day were said to be very good throughout the force. The arrangement of the disappearing targets was a great novelty, being worked out by the Sappers and Miners on Colonel Curtis's ideas. Some showed retreating enemy, who would suddenly disappear by half as if stooping to fire. The Sappers and Miners are deserving of great praise for the manner in which they worked and regulated the disappearing targets and puffs. The hills behind the strong position taken by the enemy, afforded excellent stop butts for the bullets and minimized the danger of accident. The idea of an actual battle was worked out exceedingly well, the "thundering cannon's roar" and the rattle of musketry the whin of bullets, and the casualties strewn about the ground waiting for the attention of the medical men; the paniwalas distributing water to the sick. The whole scene was heightened by the mimic artillery and firing of the enemy on the hills. At the conclusion of the operations the umpire-in-chief having called the officers together on the slope of the main position of the enemy, proceeded to criticise the movements of the various forces. He said he was pleased on the whole at the way the affair had gone off. They were very much indebted to Colonel Curtis (A.A.G., for Musketry) and to Major O'Sullivan (Commanding the Sappers and Miners for the way in which the arrangements had been carried out, the plan of the battle was good and the preparation of the ground excellent, as regarded the firing itself he hoped it would prove to be equally good.

MR. HENRY BABINGTON SMITH, Private Secretary to the new Governor-General of India, is one of three brothers who are distinguished in their several ways. The eldest is Mr. J. Parker Smith, M.P. for a Scotch constituency, perhaps better known at Cambridge as bracketed third wrangler with R. C. Rowe, and Smith's Prizeman nearly twenty years back. He is one of few examples of a Wykehamist Smith's prizeman. Another brother, Mr. Arthur Hamilton Smith, was also at Trinity, and, though he failed to obtain the highest distinction, he has done admirable work in the department of Classical Archæology at the British Museum, and he has made his name well known to all students of this subject in England and on the Continent. Mr. Henry Babington Smith himself (says the *Westminster*) was an Eton scholar and a scholar of Trinity, and besides carrying off one of the Chancellor's classical medals some six or seven years since, he won a Browne medal or two, and was close up for the University scholarships, closing his career with the classical fellowship at Trinity of his year. On leaving Cambridge he was first appointed an examiner in the Education Office, from whence he was selected by Mr. Goschen to be his Private Secretary at the Exchequer. This brought him to the Treasury, where he is now one of the clerks, but his close connection with Mr. Goschen is no doubt mainly responsible for his new appointment. As quite a young man of brilliant abilities he has gone very far up the ladder already, and, like Mr. Alfred Milner and Sir Arthur Godley, will no doubt in due time take his place as the permanent head of one of the great Government departments.

FOR some days there was a deadlock in the United States House of Representatives. The leaders of the Democratic party were unable to get a quorum to pass a proposed rule ordering a consideration of their Tariff Bill adopted on the 7th ultimo. They took the extreme measure of directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and produce before the House all members absent without leave, and by this means a quorum was secured on the 8th, so the Tariff debate commenced and will continue for three weeks, the 29th having being fixed for the final vote. An income-tax of 2 per cent. is to be charged on all incomes of over four thousand dollars.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PURCHASE OF ARTICLES FOR THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUMN

The Committee considered a letter, dated the 25th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting under section 69 (d) of the Municipal Act, that he had sanctioned the purchase, from Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Cowasji Dubash, contractor for the Homeless Leper Asylumn, of articles for the use of the asylum amounting to Rs. 3,000.

Dr. Bhalchandra wanted to know whether the asylum was a Municipal Institution. As far as he was aware, the Municipality contributed a moiety of the expenditure for the maintenance of the asylum.

The Chairman agreed with Dr. Bhalchandra in his remark, stating that the question raised by Dr. Bhalchandra was a proper one.

Dr. Bhalchandra observed that so far as he knew the asylum was not established by the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the same question was raised some time back, and it was desirable that something definite should be placed on record for their further guidance.

Mr. Oxenham desired to know whether such reports had ever been submitted by the Commissioner before to the Committee or not.

The Municipal Secretary replied that such reports had been made to the Committee frequently.

Mr. Shroff remarked that if irregularities had been previously allowed, he did not see any reason why they should be allowed to continue.

It was eventually resolved to postpone the consideration of the question until the next meeting, in order to enable the Municipal Commissioner, (who was absent owing to indisposition,) to inform the Committee as to whether the asylum was a Municipal institution.

REFUSING TO GRANT REWARDS TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Committee next considered a letter, dated the 29th instant, from the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the chairman of the House Connections Committee, asking the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 3,000 for payment to Messrs. D. Gostling, J. Hewson, and J. Wallace, civil engineers, for their valuable services to the House Connections Committee.

Mr. Javerilal Yajnik remarked that they were aware that the House Connections Committee had been considering the best ways and means of draining the city, and that the Corporation had granted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of carrying on experiments in connection with it under the supervision of experts. The experts had been helping the Committee by means of experiments and submission of models, and by their help the Committee now had arrived at the final stage of preparing their report as to which of the systems recommended by the experts should be accepted. The experts had devoted a great deal of their valuable time in supervising experiments and submitting reports from day to day, and it was right that their services should be suitably recognised. The experts had devoted their energy and time to the work and helped the Committee by giving their opinion and advice, and considering the benefits they would derive therefrom the sum proposed to be given to the experts was only a trifling one. He hoped that the Standing Committee in fairness to the engineers would recommend the Corporation to sanction that amount.

Mr. Shroff enquired under what section the grant was asked for.

Mr. Roughton said that there was no section he knew of, under which they could recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount.

Mr. Javerilal replied that the recommendation might be made under the same section under which the grant for Rs. 10,000 had been sanctioned.

Mr. Carroll: Does not the grant cover the proposed amount.

The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the experts had volunteered their services, and that it was not intended by the Corporation to pay the experts when the amount had been sanctioned.

Mr. Harkisondas wished to know what sums of money had been granted from time to time on the recommendation of the House Connections Committee.

The Chairman replied that altogether about Rs. 14,000 had been granted.

Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that certain experiments had been undertaken by Messrs. Wallace and Co.. and in consideration of that Mr. Wallace sent a letter to the Committee, stating that as a special report of the experiments had been required, he would charge them Rs. 500 for it. Dr. Bhalchandra then strongly opposed any payment being made to Mr. Wallace on the principle that no invidous distinction should be made by paying one of the experts for his services, while others had also equally helped them in their deliberations. Dr. Blaney then expressed it as his opinion that the Corporation should not expect the experts to give them the benefit of their special knowledge for nothing. It was ultimately resolved to pay Rs. 500 to Mr. Wallace, but the Municipal Commissioner thought that it was illegal to do so, and the Committee eventually decided to do a more graceful act by allowing an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to each of the three experts. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff said that in order that one man should be paid, it was considered advisable to pay all the three (Laughter.)

The Chairman: I am reminded of a native proverb "Whose Father's *Dewaly*.?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal proposed that the Corporation be recommended to make a grant of Rs. 3,000 from the appropriated balance of the loan for the first drainage section, house-connections, for payment to Messrs. Gostling, Hewson, and Wallace, for their valuable services.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that originally it was proposed to pay Rs. 500 to one contractor only, and he wished to know as to who proposed at the Committee, that Rs. 1,000 be given to each of the experts?

Dr. Bhalchandra: Dr. Blaney, I suppose. (Laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal said that the Committee decided to pay Rs. 500 to Mr. Wallace out of the sum of Rs. 10,000 placed at their disposal by the Corporation. But when the Commissioner said that it was an illegal measure to adopt, and that he considered the amount of Rs. 500 too small to be paid to the experts, they decided that Rs. 1,000 would be a fair sum to be awarded to each of the three experts, who should be equally and fairly rewarded for the zeal and energy with which they carried out the experiment.

Mr. Shroff: Rs. 500 is too small a sum for experts. (Laughter.)

The Chairman asked if any member would second the proposition?

Dr. Bhalchandra, after hesitating for a moment, said that he seconded the proposition.

Mr. Oxenham considered that it was premature to take an action in the matter before the House Connections Committee had finished their work. It was quite right that the persons who had rendered valuable services should be rewarded, but was premature to decide at the present stage as to who deserved to be rewarded for their services. When the Committee finished their work, they might recommend the Corporation, as to who should be remunerated for their services. He was of opinion that nothing should be done in the matter until the Committee had made their final report on the subject. He asked them to remember that the result of the Committee's recommendations would be to invest a considerable sum of money into the utilisation of a scheme recommended by one of the experts, who by his scheme being thus largely advertised, would very likely derive great benefit from it. The proper time to consider whether the amount was excessive or reasonable would be when the Committee submitted their report to the Corporation. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Javerilal considered that this was the most opportune time to consider the question of remuneration, because when the scheme of one expert would be adopted, it would be very difficult to urge the claims of other experts whose schemes did not find favour with them. It would not be fair to acknowledge the services of one expert only, while the others had contributed services in an equal manner.

The Chairman enquired if there were any other engineers besides the three experts, who assisted the Committee in their deliberations.

Mr. Javerilal said that their Drainage Engineer, Mr. Smith, had also assisted them in their deliberations.

The Chairman: Then why should he be left out? (Laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal: Because he is a Municipal servant.

The Chairman said that Municipal servants could also claim for special and distinct services rendered by them.

Mr. Roughton could not understand Mr. Javerilal's argument that as one claimed Rs. 500, he should be paid that much and others should be paid Rs. 1,000 each. The experts came forward of their own accord to assist the Committee, and the result was that three different schemes were put forward, and although very nearly six months had elapsed, the Committee had not yet arrived at any conclusion. The reason of the delay was that they could not agree among themselves. The object of the experts in coming forward to offer their services to the Committee was more or less to advertise themselves. (Laughter.) He wished to know under what section they were going to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount of Rs. 3,000. So far as he knew there was no section under which they could ask the Corporation to sanction the amount.

The proposition was put to the vote but lost,the only gentlemen voting in favour of it being Messrs. Javerilal, Carroll, and Dr. Bhalchandra.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF GRASS AND GRAIN.

The Committee recorded a letter,dated 25th January, from Mr. Framji Dorabji Ghaswalla, on the subject of his tender for the supply of grass and grain.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

EXCHANGE AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—In the money market it is not too much to say that there is extreme scarcity, and that the position at the moment is in every way unique. The Bank of Bengal statement given below is made up to last Tuesday, and happens to show a trifling decrease in the trade demand, but a close scrutiny of events since then force the conclusion that a very great proportion of the working capital of commerce that should be in Calcutta and Bombay is in London and awaiting remittance from there. Consequently the money market in this country is feeling a pinch of some severity, just at the time when in the ordinary course of trade money must drain into the agricultural districts for movement of the crops. In other years the supplies here and in the other Presidency towns would under such circumstances be almost daily replenished by Council wire, but owing to the continuance of the tension between the Secretary of State and the usual buyers of his bills, relief to the market seems as far away as ever it did. Those here smarting under the anomalous condition of things, insist that the Government are increasing the difficulties at the moment, by aggravating the scarcity, in so far as the Treasury balances are concerned. A portion of the Government money banked at the Bank of Bengal is seen in the statement below to be 34 lakhs less than in the previous week, and those feeling aggrieved maintain that the money if required by Government should have been drawn from the reserve treasuries, instead of from that portion of the State funds held at the disposal of trade through being banked at the local Presidency bank. As a fact, however, the Treasury balances at the Bank of Bengal are not abnormally low ; they are seen to total 146 lakhs against 134 at the corresponding date last year, so that the complaint loses some of its point. And, again, the Government, it must be remembered, have a perfectly free hand under the arrangement with the Presidency banks to maintain their balances only up to a certain minimum. It is not for a moment thought the Financial Department would so coerce trade as to let their balances in the Presidency banks fall to that minimum, even at the present juncture ; the step could not be justified with such enormous accumulations in the reserve treasuries. On the other hand, it would be impolitic for the Government to ease the present stringency, by transferring any considerable sums from the reserve treasuries, to the Presidency banks, as some people argue they should. The ordinary buyers of Councils can obtain relief by purchasing the Secretary of State's wire transfers, and this they will have to do as soon as they reach stravation point, nor can that stage be very far off, judging by local appearances. Discounts range from 7½ for short bills to 8 per cent. for long, and there is not a Government paper loan running anywhere under 6 per cent. On short deposit any quantity of money would be readily taken to-day at bank minimum, but none of the usual lenders have a rupee to spare. In Bombay there is even greater scarcity than here, and it is rumoured that there is every probability of the Bank of Bombay putting up the minimum from 6 to 7 early in the coming week, nor would it be surprising in Calcutta to find the bar raised another point without waiting for the usual Board meeting on Thursday. A percentage of cash to liabilities of 40 is shown in the statement, but any approach to 33 per cent. would render it unwise to retain the minimum at 6 any longer, and it is natural to suppose that there have been further withdrawals from the private deposits during the past three or four days.

Yesterday, notwithstanding the abandonment of the limit of 1s. 3¼d. for Council bills, it would have been possible for the home authorities to have scored, but the way in which they showed their hand on Wednesday for the paltry thirty thousand rupees, almost forced the conclusion here that they were riding for a fall. The most inexperienced commercial man, working in a sensitive market, would have known better than open his mouth to a purchaser of an amount so trifling. It needs no gifts of a high diplomatic order to manage the sale of bills ; ordinary commercial tact and a knowledge of the market at Calcutta and Bombay are all that is necessary. It was quite natural that the market here assumed a panic form immediately it was discovered that the Secretary of Statehasclimbed down 27-32nds at one step. All this blundering leads but to one conclusion, namely, that the Financial Department here should be the people to direct in regard to sales. The demand or absence of demand for money in this country is seen from day to day in Calcutta better than at any other point of observation. Accordingly bills should be let go or held back for higher rates. It is impossible for an India Office official, no matter how gifted, to be able to direct or to pretend he can know better than the people who are on the spot. This is the real market of absorption from day to day and hour to hour. The five lakhs Council wire done at 1s. 2 7-16d. is supposed to have been taken by a private purchaser. Exchange banks are simply afraid to touch the bills, believing as soon as they give the price the India Office will again consent to sell lower. Altogether the position at present in matters concerning exchange are at the extreme of uncertainty ; the great unknown quantity being the mind of the India Office in regard to the lowest rate it intends to accept. Among rumours of the week was one to the effect that the new Viceroy had in his pocket an order to put on a sliding scale duty or to entirely prohibit the importation of silver, if on his assuming the reins of Government the position appeared hopeless. Another rumour was that there is a programme ready for the reimposition of import duties to be unfolded in due course. This is also given here for whatever it is worth.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

At Agra, on 27th January, at the sitting of the Opium Commission, the Rev. Dr. Valentine, Principal of Agra Medical Missionary Training Institute, said in a long experience he had never known a native say a good word for opium. He regarded it as harmful and predisposing to malarial and other diseases. Prisoners under prohibition, after suffering a few days, greatly improved in health, but returned to the habit when liberated. Bani Kanta Datta, Professor of St. John's College, Agra, said the moderate consumption of opium did no perceptible injury, but in the long run the consumer became emaciated and often absent-minded. Poor consumers turned thieves and beggars, and were a constant source of trouble. Prohibition was desirable except for medical purposes. Pilwani Dhar, vakil, Calcutta, considered that the opium habit was injurious physically, mentally and morally. Prohibition was desirable. Loss of revenue might be met by reduction in civil and military charges. Witness was asked by Mr. Mowbray whether professorships of law at colleges and universities would be included in the proposed reduction, but declined to answer the question. Zaberdast Khan, medical practitioner, Cawnpore, formerly in the police, had known many cases of suicide by opium. The drug was useful medically, but should not be freely sold.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

A telegram dated Bomjour, thro' Sadiya, 26th January, says :—The column from Dampuk arrived at Bomjour to-day on their way to Silluk, marching there in two days, camping to-morrow at the Sessiri river and attacking Silluk on the 28th. Our plan of advancing direct from Dampuk on to Silluk had to be abandoned owing to the river which had to be crossed being in flood. Continuous rain has been falling since the 21st. An escort of one hundred men under Lieutenant Camilleri accompanied Mr. Needham, Political Officer, to a Mishmi village on the 23rd for the purpose of obtaining information, and another party of the 44th Gurkha Rifles was sent out at daylight this morning to burn a small village east of Dampuk, which was implicated in the murder. The village was burned without any opposition. The village of Dampuk was burnt this morning before evacuation. It contained over 600 houses and a great number of granaries, which were also burnt. The Dampuk stockade, taken on 21st, was surveyed yesterday and found to be eighteen hundred yards long. Silluk is said to be likewise stockaded.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The *Indian Spectator* states : The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has not approached the local Government a day too soon for details of their scheme for giving effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission *anent* the Provincial Service. There has already been much delay in this connection. Our contemporary published the other day some details—based on rumours—of the rules which the local Government are reported to have drafted and submitted to the higher authorities for approval. We hope the rumours are without foundation. If all that is reported has really been resolved upon, there will be cause for sore disappointment. It would, we think, have been better if the public had been, in some way, taken into confidence by Government. In such an important matter public criticism cannot fail to have a wholesome effect. It is of no use becoming wise after the event. We fail to understand why adverse criticism should be courted when it could be easily avoided by a little exchange of ideas in time.

OPIUM AND ALCOHOL.

Says the *Gujerati* : It is needless to anticipate the verdict of the Opium Commission on the main question submitted to their consideration. A large number of witnesses have already been examined, and whatever the conclusion arrived at by the Commission, it is pretty clear from the attitude of some of the members that the report is not likely to be an unanimous one. There is, however, one glaring fact which has stood out prominently in the depositions of almost all the witnesses, and that is that the use of alcohol is slowly but surely increasing. This belief, which was already universal, has, we are glad, found articulate expression. Our friend, Mr. Malabari, in his recent work, gives a graphic description of the extent to which drunkenness prevails in England, and of the terrible consequences this national vice entails upon the country at large. It was in view of these frightful evils that the religious sages of the East, both Hindu and Mahomedan, strictly interdicted the use of alcohol.

A TRIBUTE TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks : It is a more difficult thing to perceive the light about our feet in stepping forward to wish good-bye to Lord Lansdowne. Opinion is violently divided as to whether some of the measures, which it was the lot of his Lordship's Government to initiate, are measures calculated to do good to the people at large. It is too early yet to pronounce on some of them, and it is unnecessary to do so in the case of others. But, on behalf of the lightless and voiceless womanhood of India, let this be said of Lord Lansdowne, that he showed remarkable courage and humanity when, in the face of clamorous opposition, he persisted in doing a bare act of long-demanded justice, and thus put and end for ever—so far as legislation can put and end to any evil thing—to crimes such as Hari Mohun Moitee's and to martyrdoms such as Phulmani Dasis. For this single act of his administration Lord Lansdowne deserves to be, and will be, remembered with gratitude by after-generations of our people, and will obtain the well-merited "Well Done" of his and our Heavenly Master, when he meets Him face to face.

A "CURIOUS COINCIDENCE".

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* : Last week Bombay bade a hearty farewell to that distinguished personage who has now made his brief visit not only famous but historical. The city cordially bade Godspeed to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who, among his other great public services, has been well known for his extreme sympathy with Native States and his solicitude to see them loyal to the Paramount Power and independent at the same time. It, is, however, a coincidence that on the same day that Mr. Dadabhai departed their arrived from London another Parsi gentleman, not unknown to fame, and who in his young age has distinguished himself in connexion with remodelling the administration in a neighbouring Native State and in other walks of life. We welcome back with pleasure our good friend Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., to the city after right good work accomplished on the other side. We rejoice that it has fallen to the lot of another Parsi gentleman of the character and influence of Mr. Bhownuggree to associate himself with a Native State and lead it on to the path of political progress and prosperity. It is superfluous for us to observe how much the present flourishing condition of Bhownugger is owing to his counsel and judgment. It may be that our own views on current Indian politics of the day may be different from those entertained by our friend. But such a difference need not blind us to the many sterling qualities to be discerned in Mr. Bhownuggree. And we repeat our welcome to him in our midst after a residence in England, during which he affiliated himself with many important works and public functions.

LORD ELGIN.

The *Indian Spectator* writes : The reception accorded to the Earl of Elgin last week, together with the addresses and the replies thereto, were gratifying. The reception was quite in keeping with his exalted position. The hopes of India for the next five years are partly centred in his Lordship, and that much is expected of him was manifest from the heartiness with which he was greeted. There is one peculiar circumstance in his favour, and that is the memory of his father's brief but happy Viceroyalty—a circumstance which has been more than once dwelt upon in a manner evidently grateful to the new Viceroy. This, in itself, has been taken as a guarantee of reasonable success. Lord Elgin has the reputation of his honoured father to sustain, and from what he has said, it is clear that he is quite alive to this. In his repply to the address from the Municipal Corporation, for instance, he evinced his pride at his being the first name on the roll of the Viceroys of India with some hereditary claim to the regard of the people, and expressed his hope that no act of his would tend to depose it from the noble position it held in their memory. This, in itself, is sufficiently assuring. Lord Elgin was rightly reticent on the topics pressed upon his attention in the addresses. But he was not, we are glad to see, equally so with another important point, *viz.*, the loyalty of the people of this country to the British throne. While replying to the Municipal Corporation his Lordship fully acknowledged it. It was, in his opinion, 'the strongest bond of union,' and 'chief security.' But he was not slow to impress upon the people the responsibilities of that loyalty. He warned them that it is not to be merely lip loyalty, it imposed upon them its corresponding duties, and they must be alive to these.

The *Gujerati* observes : Lord Elgin's reply to the cordial address presented by the Bombay Corporation will be read throughout the country with the utmost satisfaction. At the very outset he gave expression to his feelings of regard for municipal institutions. The occasion, recalling as it did the words of encouragement his Excellency has received from the ancient municipalities of his own country, seems to have impressed him deeply in presence of the demonstrations of good-will be met with on all sides, and of the onerous responsibilities awaiting him in future. His Lordship properly declined to commit himself to any view or decision, but promised to do everything in his power not only to advance the material prosperity of the Indian community, but to secure and conserve the rights of all classes and sections of her Majesty's subjects. His Lordship feelingly referred to his revered father, and expressed a hope, which every Indian will cordially reciprocate, that no act of his will depose the name he bears from the noble position which it holds in the memory of the people.

The *Gujerat Mitra* states : It appears from the reports published in the dailies that our new Viceroy, Lord Elgin, has met with a hearty and loyal welcome to the land we live in, and there are reasons for such a cordial reception. He comes out with the best of traditions—the Indian Viceroy-son of an Indian Viceroy-father, whose career, if destiny had not willed it otherwise, was looked forward with sanguine hopes all over India. Moreover, he comes out as a selection of the G. O. M. and the Liberal Administration now in office at home, and comes of course with the best recommendations of the statesmen of Lord Rosebery's rare judgment and political sagacity. In Bombay—the gateway for the arrival and departure of British Indian rulers—he has received addresses from the Municipal Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mill-Owners' Association, to each of which he replied in words of gratitude, but with all the diffidence incidental to the threshold of Viceregal career and becoming a sincere seeker after Indian political truths.

Says the *Gujerat Darpan* : Lord Elgin could not have landed on the Indian shore at a more opportune moment. The currency experiment, the compensation allowance, bankruptcy of the Indian Exchequer when the needs of the masses are taken up for consideration, the increased subsidy to the Afghan, Government's inability to meet the requirements of primary and advanced education, the failing trade, the falling rupee, all these have plunged the country into a chaos, and India hopefully looks up to him with confidence for salvation. Lord Ripon leaves a bright name behind him, which shines brighter still by being placed between Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin ! The same is the case with India even now. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin ! Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon ! Where is the contrast stronger and more marked ? It is premature to say at present with any certainty, but the words and expressions which his Excellency has dropped on various occasions at home as well as here inspire every hope in the heart of the Indians that better times wait for them in the immediate future.

A DESERTED INDIAN CITY.

The idea lately conceived by certain hostesses in literary circles, of giving drawing-room lecturettes, is becoming a more developed feature in London society. A few days ago Mrs. Gordon, of Nevern-road, Kensington, had a reunion of this kind in her salon, the subject of the evening being a paper read by Mr. Rolleston on an immense deserted city called Humpee, formerly the capital of a powerful Hindoo State in Southern India.

Mr. Rolleston some years ago, accompanied by a party of English officers, explored the locality, an area of about ten square miles being covered by magnificent ancient palaces and temples, many of them so solidly built that they have not fallen into a state of ruin. A discussion on the subject followed the reading of the paper, which contained so much interesting matter that we subjoin a few extracts :—

Before commencing my descripton of Humpee, I may as well say that it owed its former splendour and opulence to the fact that it was a sacred city of the Hindoos, but it was also the capital of one of the kingdoms of Southern India. Gradually the place acquired a reputation for great sanctity, temples lined the river banks, and the Brahmin priests industriously propagated a belief, which soon became widespread, to the effect that votaries of the gods to whom those places of worship were dedicated could, by simply bathing in a certain portion of the stream, cleanse themselves from all their past sins. Pilgrims now flocked in great numbers to the rendezvous, but these were not by any means always persons in the humbler conditions of life arriving at their destination way-worn and travel-stained. The Indian pilgrims were often Princes, nobles, zemindars, powerful officials, and wealthy traders, indeed, from the Rajah, with his retainers and attendants accompanied by trains of elephants, camels, and servants, down to the wandering Jogee, or religious mendicant, all classes were represented. The influx of money speedily created a wealthy native society, and Humpee became not only a place of resort for pious idol worshippers, and those whose minds not being quite at ease on account of their past life wished to make themselves safe for the future, but it also became in the fullest sense a pleasure city of the Hindoos, a people who, according to my observances, business, and even criminal transactions in a manner not sanctioned by the members of any other sect with whom I have ever come into contact.

This part of the country is intersected with low hills rising abruptly from the ground and composed of loose boulder rocks piled over each other. Some of these eminences lie within the actual confines of the city, and, tops of them being crowned with temples, the general result gives a pretty and bizarre effect. At one place there are the remains of an arena where the nobles of olden time were wont to witness wild beast fights, elephants, tigers, cheetahs, and rams being trained to contend with each other, and thus presenting an exhibition which has always been a favourite amusement of the Hindoo race. Not far off are the remains of what, I presume, must have been one of the Royal palaces, the Zenana being surrounded with stone walls. I noticed that the ornamentation of most of the temples was rich carving, representing probably scenes in the lives of certain gods and goddesses, and in one large building the walls were covered in relief withhunting scenes and other incidents,the four centre pillars being of handsomely-carved black marble. Wherever one turned, the eye rested on wall carvings or stone effigies representing deities selected from the Hindoo Pantheon. One gigantic statue of Siva was there in a sitting posture, carved out of a single stone, and about 35ft hight. Unfortunately this singular monolith has been considerably damaged by the Mahomedan soldiers after the conquest. One of the temples had a singular appearance ; the massive and elaborately cut stone roof was not supported by walls, there being, in fact, none, but a series of monoliths forming a quadrangle, each stone carved so as to represent an elephant standing on his hind legs, and on his shoulders was sitting a god. The head of each supported a single stone rafter, 32ft. long by about 2½ft. broad laid horizontally and supporting the massive roof. The entire effect of this, as with other temples, was strange, more fantastic than artistic, according to European notions, but still highly characteristic of Hindoo taste.

On a subsequent visit, when I had more leisure, I observed, near the outskirts of the city, two temples close to each other, which present a strange peculiarity in their construction ; the walls are formed of massive blocks of granite, but some of them, 30ft. long by 4ft. broad, are let into the wall high up from the ground, thus affording a proof that the native architects possessed a large amount of mechanical skill ; indeed, the precise manner in which these immense granite blocks were raised has never yet been ascertained with certainty. The principal street is about 50 yards wide, and well payed with flag-stones right across, there being no raised footpath along the sides, each of which is lined with palaces, temples, and houses, which probably belonged to nobles or wealthy citizens. At different places there were open spaces, which were evidently occupied by people of the humbler classes, and I should say that these dwellings may have made of perishable materials, which accounts for their having disappeared. As I rode through this deserted city in silence, broken by nothing but the footfalls of my horse, it always conveyed to me the idea of an enchanted place such as forms the ready theme for an Eastern story-teller. There was something particularly wierd in its utter loneliness ; in the emptiness of its magnificent edifices untenanted by man ; the stone-hewn Hindoo deities, sometimes monstrous, always fantastic and strange, looking apparently with an expression of silent mockery carved on their faces, and before whom centuries ago there bowed down and worshipped and sacrificed, millions of votaries, now long passed away, who once crowded the temple gardens and the busy thoroughfares of Humpee. The singular effect of the scene I have described was heightened by the fact that the city was not by any means untenanted, although the occupants were not human beings. Poor relations of our race in the shape of a species of large grey monkey have their habitations everywhere through the buildings. These animals clustered in crowds among the goods climbing in and out through the doors and windows of the palaces, and appropriately enough at one end of the street was a large stone statue representing Hanuman, the monkey god himself.

A legend exists, most probably founded on fact, that after Vijayanagar was occupied by the Mahomedan soldiery, they purposely desecrated the city by spilling cow's blood in the temples, only one having escaped the outrage ; that in consequence of an act supposed to be so repugnant to the deities, the [illegible] now being held highly sacred, the wrath of the gods being excited, and that the place lost its sanctity, for which reason it became deserted ; but that for ten days dating from the first full moon of every March the course was taken off, the gods for the above period were appeased, and the sacred portion of Toomboodra once more had the virtue of being able to cleanse from their past sins those who bathed in it. This belief is so widespread that people of all ranks and degrees come from mostdistant parts of India to attend theJattra as the holy festival is called, and it is generally considered that the influx of population amounts to between 150,000 to 200,000 each year. Thus the city is again inhabited, but only for the ten days above mentioned. On my second visit the roads in different directions leading to the shrines were crowded with pilgrims of all classes, traders, and ordinary visitors ; markets were established, temporary shops run up, the palaces of the nobles were once more inhabited, as were some of the temples by the visitors who came in by thousands every hour and in others white-robed Brahmin priests were hanging lamps and conducting worship as of old. The gayest time of all was by night, when the full moon of Southern India lit up the city, shining so bright that one could read the smallest print by it. If, as I have said, Vijayanagar appeared like an enchanted city when silent and deserted, it conveyed that idea much more now when its streets were once more thronged with Hindoos. Men women, and children were there in holiday mood and in holiday dress, laden with jewellery, and thoroughly enjoying themselves. There were two large Juggernaut cars, which from time to time were dragged by hundreds of worshippers to and fro, guarded on each side by three or four peons, or native police, to prevent people sacrificing themselves by allowing the wheels to pass over them. Once more the thoroughfares were thronged with people who lived [illegible] dressed and thought and worshipped as did the denizens of the same city 5ve hundred years ago. At one large open space, surrounded by ancient temples, and having the appearance of an amphitheatre, the crowd had formed a circle, in the centre of which were three Nautch girls, who were covered with richly brocaded sarees or native robes ; they had gold bangles on their arms and legs, heavy gold necklaces and earrings of rich Indian workmanship, and round their ankles rings hung with small hawk's bells, which made a curious tinkling noise as they performed the native dance, something in character with the Spanish fandango, which was introduced into Spain by the Arabs, who are said to have taken the idea from the dance of India. It was not a little surprising that in this immense assemblage of human beings, many of them displaying considerable wealth on their persons in the form of gold or silver ornament and jewellery, I observed not the slightest attempt at robbery or outrage ; there was neither contention nor drunkenness ; the people were orderly and well behaved ; although for the most part artisans, cultivators, and tradesmen, they were as well behaved as English society ladies and gentlemen. Government authority was represented by a half-caste police inspector, having under his orders about a dozen police peons, and for the settlement of disputes which might arise, a native Tehesildar, or magistrate, presided, sitting cross-legged in a building which was probably in former days a hall of justice. There were throughout the entire city only three Europeans, two missionaries and myself, yet we were able to traverse the crowded ways filled with a populatlon wrought up to an exalted pitch of fanaticism without the slightest annoyance or insult.

Mr. Rollestons paper which was followed with the greatest interest, was evidently fully appeciated by the audience who were loud in their applause.

THE PUZZLE OF HYPNOTISM.

Reviewing "The Elements of Hypnotism," a newly published volume by Mr. R. Harry Vincent, a home contemporary observes :—Hypnotism is a subject which is always interesting, and any book treating of it is sure to command a certain circle of readers. In truth not much is known about the hypnotic state, that strange condition between sleeping and waking, when the body seems for the time being to be uncontrolled by the mind, and to be converted into a mere machine, a machine in perfect working order, ready, if but the stimulus in the form of suggestion be given to it by the hypnotiser, to carry out any action suggested, the senses accepting as true any statement, however absurd, the muscles trying to perform any task proposed, however impossible that task may be. Not only is the brain not inactive, but it is as it were keenly alive to any stimulus that may come to it, although at the same time it seems to be quite incapable of originating any action for itself. The condition of the person hypnotised is that of one whose reasoning powers are for the time in abeyance, or rather who is incapable of juding as to the truth or falsehood of any statement presented to him. He therefore accepts as true, and clings with the greatest persistence to any view suggested to him by the hypnotiser, who in inducing the state has conveyed to the subject the impression that though all else may be false and unreliable, he at least is true.

Mr. Vincent is an enthusiast, and evidently he has both had wide experience on the subject and has devoted much careful study to it. Still, it is important to bear in mind that as an enthusiast he is, as it were, a special pleaders and unfortunately, although perhaps inevitably, he finds it very difficult to be just to those who do not share his opinions. This, however, hardly excuses the want of courtesy he shows in alluding to his opponents, and we cannot help thinking that he neither strengthens his case nor is he likely to raise the reputation of hypnotism by repeatedly accusing those who differ from him of ignorance or stupidity. In the first chapter he gives a somewhat lengthy, and in the main not over-interesting account of the growth of our knowledge of the subject. Some details in the account, however, are interesting, such as the statement that the quaint belief in the efficacy of the "royal touch" to cure most diseases really arose from actual cures produced by kings by the aid of hypnotic suggestion. Mesmer's methods and results are described at some length, and reports made by certain learned commissions upon his works are given. Formerly the subject was studied under various names—"animal magnetism," "mesmerism," and "electro-biology," until finally the term "hypnotism" was introduced by Dr. James Braid, of Manchester. Under the heading of "Mental Action," the author propounds a delightfully simple theory of "dreaming," which, however, is, we fear, unsupported by any known facts. In the same chapter a very interesting comparison is drawn between dreaming sleep, the hypnotic state, and somnambulism, this latter, in Mr. Vincent's opinion, differing from the ordinary dreaming sleep only in the matter of degree, the dream of the somnambulist being so vivid and intense that he not only thinks but acts. The author closes his discussion of "mental action" with the following paragraph, with which we most cordially agree :—

> The hypnotic state is not due to any impalpable and intangible exercise of will-power or other influence on the part of the hypnotist, but is a physiological adaptation of the brain of the hypnotised subject.

Another important statement made by the author is that thought-reading, clairvoyance, telepathy, &c., have nothing to do with the hypnotic state itself.

It will be a comfort to people who have been hypnotised, and who have been annoyed by unkind remarks made by friends to hear that in Mr. Vincent's experience "the subtle and intellectual mind is more easily hypnotised than the dull and the stupid."

The author is unsparing in his criticisms of the methods used at that "home of marvels," the Salpetriere, by the late Professor Charcot, and more especially by his pupils, and he does not scruple to avow that "many of the experiments of the School of Paris are unfortunately unreliable and untrustworthy." The chapter on "The Phenomena of Hyonosis" contains numerous surprising and some almost incredible stories, and is illustrated by some excellent photographs of subjects in the hypnotic state, but there is nothing very new in it. It is, however, entertaining reading.

The author very strongly insists upon the dangers of hypnotism when practised by amateurs ; he considers that only experienced operators should be allowed to induce the state, and that in their hands absolutely no risk is run. With this opinion, however, very few experts upon mental diseases are likely to agree. Further, there is no doubt that a definite risk is run in the hypnotic state being induced by unprincipled persons who wish to suggest to the subject the execution of some criminal act. In discussing this question Mr. Vincent states that "any suggestion which is repulsive to the feelings of the patient, will in all probability be disobeyed," but it seems to us that in making this statement he has, in his anxiety to minimise the dangers, come perilously near to saying that he considers that there is a good deal of humbug in hypnotism, for it implies considerable exercise of will-power in the subject if only those things will be done which are not repulsive to him. There is a short chapter on "The Values of Hypnotism," in which long lists are given of cures that have resulted from the use of hypnotic suggestion. In our opinion these lists are of very little value, for so much is assumed in the first instance that no reliance can be placed upon the conclusions.

After perusing Mr. Vincent's book one feels that, despite the advances made in the study of hypnotism, we are yet wofully ignorant upon the subject, and many years of patient investigation of mental psychology will have to be spent before we come anywhere near understanding the mysteries which underlie the apparently simple phenomena of the sleeping state.

REMINISCENCES OF SIR ANDREW CLARK.

One of the most interesting articles in the new number of the *Strand Magazine* is Mr. E. H. Pitcairn's "Personal Reminiscences of Sir Andrew Clark." Many characteristic stories are told of the famous physician's "bracing" method with his patients. A well-known Bishop is the authority for the following :—

A clergyman complained to him of feeling low and depressed, unable to face his work, and tempted to rely on stimulants. Sir Andrew saw that the position was a perilous one, and that it was a crisis in the man's life. He dealt with the case, and forbade resort to stimulants, when the patient declared that he would be unequal to his work and ready to sink. "Then," said Sir Andrew, "sink like a man !"

Sir Andrew's incisive words are well known. "My friend," he would say, "you eat too much !" or, "My friend, you drink too much ! " For brain-workers, however, who were not strong, he insisted on meat in the middle of the day ; he declared that for this class it was "physiologically wicked" ever to have luncheon without.

Many interesting contributions from illustrious friends or patients of Sir Andrew Clark are included in Mr. Pitcairn's article. Thus the present Lord Tannyson writes :—

We are among the many who are much indebted to Sir Andrew Clark. He was in a great measure owing to him that my father recovered from his dangerous attack of gout in 1888, when "he was as near death as a man could be." After this illness Sir Andrew paid us a visit, at Aldworth, in the summer of 1889. He told us that he had come in spite of a summons from Shah, to which he had replied that the Shah's Hakim's could not obey, as he had promised to visit his old friend—the old Poet. Sir Andrew added :—"This disobedience of your humble and devoted physician for the sake of his friend, the crowned King of Song, struck the crowned King of Kings so much that, so far from being offended, he took a noble view, and, as a mark of single honour, sent me the Star of the Second Class of the Lion and Sun of Persia."

One of Sir Andrew's holidays was a trip to Canada, when—as a friend, not a medical capacity—he accompanied the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise :—

He was most popular on the voyage out among the passengers, keeping the ship alive with jokes and amusing stories, and many called him "Merry Andrew." He was almost boyish in his keen enjoyment of a holiday. He was evidently devoted to music, and was delighted with the beautiful string band the Duke of Edinburgh brought on board at Halifax.

In Canada, Sir Andrew was most warmly received and universally liked by everyone.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM THE ENGLISH CENSUS.

A home paper eviewing the recent census writes :—There port begins by reminding us of the magnitude and complexity of the work involved in taking the census. The changes in area that had taken place since 1881 owing to the Divided Parishes Act, the Redistribution of Seats Acts, and the Local Government Act, rendered the task far heavier than ever before. The schedule also included sundry fresh topics of inquiry, *i.e.*, the languages spoken by the inhabitants of Wales, the number of rooms and of their occupants in all tenements with less than five rooms, and the distinction, among the persons engaged in industrial occupations, of masters, men, and those who were working on their own account and without subordinates. The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy information as to occupation has never been concealed by the office of the Registrar-General and a certain note of triumph is observable in the recital of the practical breakdown of the inquiry on the present occassion. Workmen have, it appears, persistently described themselves as masters ; they have filled in the general name of their industry, instead of the special department in which they worked, or they have given the department, i.e., weaver, without the general description. "While then," says the report, "we fully sympathise with those economists who cry out for fuller and more detailed information as to the industrial organisation of the country, we are distinctly of opinion that such information cannot be obtained by the machinery of an ordinary census, and in this judgment we are in agreement with those statisticians who have been engaged in the censuses of foreign countries." We shall be curious to see what Professor Marshall and Mr. Charles Booth have to say in answer to this. Are we to remain always in the dark on the composition of the working classes and the transitions in industry, or can a system be devised which will let us know where we stand ? Mr. Booth could probably show the country how it should draw up its social and industrial chart. The census is still, it would seem, not equal to the delicate task of extracting people's ages. "A very large proportions, of persons not improbably, indeed, the greater number of adults, do not know their precise age, and can only state it approximately" ; parents are in the habit of returning the age of their young children at what it will be at the next birthday, a habit apparently due to the requirements of the insurance societies ; women are guilty—in certain instances—of the wilful misstatement of their age, "owing to their desire, for various reasons, to be thought between twenty-five years of age"—thus the number of women included in this desirable period is actually larger than the number of girls between ten and fifteen in the preceding census enumeration, and finally, old persons have a tendency to overstate their age.

THE TEN YEARS' INCREASE.

The increase of 30,28,086 shown by the figures upon the number returned in 1881 is less by 234,087 than that of the preceding decennium, and the rate of increase is actually lower than in any previous decennial period in the century. The estimates based upon the figures of the previous ten years overshot the mark by 701,848. To what is the falling off due ? Not to a higher death rate—the mean annual death-rate was lower than ever recorded—but first to an unprecedentedly low birth-rate, and next to a colossal removal of the population by emigration. According to the Board of Trade figures, 1,572,717 persons emigrated during the period—nearly 600,000 more than between 1871 and 1881. It is pointed out that the annual marriage rate between 1881 and 1891 was "very considerably lower" than during the preceding ten years, and this fact must be taken into account in considering the diminished birthrate. And the Registrar-General arrives at the conclusion tha so far as can be judged from the figures of the last three censuses, "the annual fertility of married life appears to have been gradually diminishing, having fallen successively from 292 to 286, and then to 264 per 1,000 wives in the three past decennia." Of the male population of all ages, thirty-five per cent. were married men, and of the female population thirty-three per cent.

THE GROWTH OF THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

The fighting professions have gone ahead fast. The Army at home and abroad numbers 222,859 men, of whom 10,331 are commissioned officers. The Navy is 52,982 strong. Whilst the population has increased at the rate of 11 per cent., the Army shows a rate of 19·5 and the Navy of 19·3 per cent. The police force has gone up 22·8 per cent., and allows one policeman to every 726 persons, as against one to every 799 ten years ago. This fact looks somewhat sinister in face of the increase of clergymen and schoolmasters. The clergy of the Established Church have just kept pace with the growth of population. The ministers of other religious bodies have, with the exception of Roman Catholic priests, who show an increase of 20·2, fallen off in relation to the general growth, the increase being only 3·3. Schoolmasters and teachers show an increase of 15·5 per cent., the total educational force standing at 2,00,595. In the twenty years 1871-91 the increase was 57·0 per cent., while the increase of the population was only 27·7 per cent. ; and during this period, it is interesting to learn that the proportion of persons who when married were unable to sign the register fell from 194 to 64 per 1,000 for the men, and from 268 to 73 per 1,000 for the women. Law and medicine have also outstripped the rest of the country. The increasing love of music has produced a rise of 51 per cent. in the class of musicians, which, by the way, includes performers and composers, from Sir Arthur Sullivan down to the hurdy-gurdy man.

A TEST OF PROSPERITY.

Domestic servants, show no signs of falling off. Including indoor and outdoor servants, and those employed in hotels and institutions and as caretakers they may be set down "at nearer 2,000,000 than 1,500,000," at which figure (1,500,000) indoor domestic servants are returned. Whilst the population has increased by 11, per cent. regular domestic servants have increased by 12·28 per cent. and supplemental servants, or charwomen, by 13·34. No fewer than 107,167 girls returned as servants were under fifteen years of age, whilst 449,612 more were under twenty. "It is this opening for early employment," says Sir Brydges Henniker, "that strips the rural districts of their young girls and causes the lads exceptionally to outnumber the girls in country places, between the ages of ten and twenty." The immense dimensions of the serving class may be estimated from the fact that of all females in England and Wales in 1891 between the ages of fifteen and twenty, one in 3·3 was a domestic servant.

EXPANSION OF THE COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The growth of the commercial class, including clerks, has been enormous—more than twice as fast as that of the rest of the population—whilst the industrial class shows an increase of 15 per cent.—it is represented by 27 per cent. The particulars as to persons returned under Insurance are very striking. They number twice as many (31,437) now as in 1881. Whilst commercial travellers have increased from 35,478 to 44,055, commercial clerks, are represented by the figures 181,457 in 1881, and 247,229 in 1891, a growth of no less than 36·2 per cent. a result which goes far to bear out the remark that "the increased diffusion of education has apparently flooded the country with candidates for clerkships." Another significant indication of the huge development of trade is to be found in the fact that there were in 1891, at least 1,112,660 persons either directly engaged in transport or in various industries subservient to transport.

THE LABOUR WORLD.

In nearly every one of the stable industries of the country the number of persons employed shows a large increase. This is especially the case with the coal miners, who number more than 500,000, and whose strength has increased 35.5 per cent. during the ten years. The iron ore miners, on the other hand, have fallen off by 30 per cent. The textile industries employ 1,060,492 hands—an increase of six per cent—and the army of persons engaged in making up and fitting various articles of dress stands at 1,202,992, or 13 per cent. more than in 1881. The engineering trades also show traces of immense activity, a rise of 27 per cent. having taken place in their ranks.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Some particulars of extreme interest with regard to the employment of women are given. The total number of women, over ten years of age, engaged in some definite occupation is returned at 4,106,230, or 35 per cent. whereas 8,883,254, or 83 per cent. of men over ten are definitely employed. This classification, however, omits, as the report points out, "the most important of all female occupations, and that which employs the largest number, namely, the rearing of children and the management of domestic life." The following table shows some of the occupations in which women outnumber men :—

	Women.	Men.
Teacher	144,393	50,628
Bookbinder	14,349	11,487
Pen maker	3,009	296
Fusees, fireworks, &c.	3,313	1,748
Tobacco	15,880	13,090
Worstead	69,629	40,482
Silk, satin, velvet, ribbon	31,811	16,071
Cotton	332,784	213,231
Lace	21,716	13,030
Straw hats, &c	14,959	3,425
Hosiery	30,867	18,200
Paper boxes and bags	17,178	2,121
Gloves	9,199	2,756
Shirts	52,943	2,153
Dresses, &c.	415,961	4,470

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The returns show in a vivid way the intense activity that has been devoted to trade and commerce since 1881. Whilst on the one hand the purchasing power of the nation must have been largerly increased—the purveyors of food alone increased by 26 per cent. during the period covered, and persons employed in the tobacco trade by 46 per cent.—there are pretty clear traces of increased pressure of work per worker, of a number of non-productive persons, who must be supplied, a class which exceeds in the rapidity of its growth that of the industrial classes themselves. The extension of the tradesmen is very notable in this connection. As an instance of increrasing pressure, the cotton trade employed eleven per cent. more hands, but dealt with nineteen per cent. more raw material. With such large increases in almost every department of industry—increases which exceed the rate of growth of the population generally—the puzzle is to know what special element it is that must be looked to reduce the total. The falling off in agriculture labour helps to pull down the high increases, and the additional 6,000 emigrants is a still larger factor, but even with their aid the disparity is hardly accounted for. With a diminishing birth-rate, an increasing emigration-rate, and with scores of trades taking on more hands than the normal increase of the nation can supply, it seems surprising that we have any unemployed.

MR. KENNAN ON RUSSIAN POLITICAL EXILES.

Mr. George Kennan delivered a lecture on Monday (January 8) to a numerous audience in Prince's-hall, London, on "Political Exiles at Siberian Convict Mines." Dr. Spence Watson was in the chair, and observed that many present would remember the lecturer's contribution to the *Century Magazine*. The subject had been made familiar and interesting by the revelations of Russian exiles, some of whom were present in the hall, and of whom Stepniak and Krapotkin were the best known, Mr. Kennan had made searching investigations and had drawn a picture of which the impression, once received, was indelible. He was an exception to the rule that men find what they go out to seek, for Mr. Kennan had gone to Siberia with strong prepossession in favour of Russia, which had been completely shattered by the fact ; and his experiences had been fully corroborated by an exile who was present, Mr. F. Volkhovsy. He hoped that, after the lecture, the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, on whose behalf it was delivered, would receive a large accession of members and support.

Mr. Kennan described the position of the mines of Kara as about 4,000 miles from St. Petersburg and 1,000 miles from the Pacific. He visited these mines in the fall and winter of 1885-86. He left Irkutsk with Mr. Georgo Frost, an American artist, and late in October they crossed the river, which was full of floating ice, and rode to the mines, in a temperature of zero or 10deg. or 15deg. below zero. They reached the mining village of Oost-Kara, and found their way to the lower diggings along the bank of the Kara river. The floor of the valley which they had to traverse was the bottom of an exhausted mine. A considerable number of convicts were listlessly at work under the surveillance of Cossacks. The major in command received him and his friend and treated them with great hospitality and kindness, as there were no hotels or boarding-houses except those provided by the Government. Their position was somewhat embarrassing, as they did not see how they could carry out their designs under immediate official supervision. They intended to make the acquaintance of the recently-liberated political prisonere and the actual political prisoners. The prison was built some half a century ago, and was built in the form of a square of 100ft., mainly of logs. Admitted to the prison, they found themselves in a long low corridor, full of a peculiarly foul odour, with a filthy floor, and the governor himself described the place as a most filthy prison. In the cells themselves the air was even worse than that of the corridor. The walls were grimy with age and filth. The convicts had to lie without bedclothes on planks, and no single cubic foot of fresh air ever found its way to a convict's lungs, when once the doors were locked for the night. No distinction was made between a political prisoner and common prisoners. Politicals sentenced for life wore leg-fetters for the first 12 years. He found it would be difficult or impossible to gain access to the "Free Commands," whose sentences had expired, as he could not get away from the commandant, who postponed all his ordinary duties to exclusive attention to his guests. On the second day they received a visit from the commander of the political prisoners—his host, the major, being in care of the common criminals. He found that these two officers were on anything but friendly terms with each other ; and his object was to utilize, if possible, this hostility for his own ends. At the end of four days his chance came. Finding that his guests made no inquiry about the political prisoners, the major left his home to attend a council which was held about 15 miles away. Mr. Kennan, therefore, boldly called on the governor of the political convicts, whom he found to be sauve in manner, but of cold, cruel, and treacherons aspect. In a long conversation each of them tried to mislead the other, and the Russian officer attempted to make out, that a sojourn in a Siberian political prison was as pleasant as a summer trip to the seaside. He warded of dangerous questions by a diffuse narrative of his past life adventures and the assumtion of unsuspicious frankness. Never to any human being had he entrusted so many confidential communications, and he succeeded in removing all the misgivings of the Governor, who in his turn became exteremly communicative. This gallant officer told him, among other interesting details, that he had discovered communications and even poison concealed in wax, in the hollow of a decayed tooth, and had found compromising documents in prisoners' ears and mouths. Late in the afternoon he left the Captain's house and went to the house of a lady named Miss Armfeldt, one of the Free Commad, which was a little cabin out of sight of the Governor's quarters. This lady was arrested at Kiel while attending a revolutionary meeting. She was a lady of good social position and high attainments, and an intimate friend of Count Tolstoi. She was sentenced to 13 years' penal servitude, with compulsory re-idence for the rest of her life, after the termination of the sentence, in Eastern Siberia. Miss Armfeldt received him in a barely furnished, but scrupulously neat room. He spent half an hour with Miss Armfeldt and her mother, and made arrangements for a meeting with the other prisoners of the Free Command. He had contrived to get together all the articles of a Siberian convict's dress, each item of which had been worn by some highly-educated political prisoner. On his second visit he met others of the Free Command, who came furtively one by one. It was one of the strangest and most dramatic experinces of his life. For three or four hours he listened to the ghastly tales of these unfortunates, one of whom had been driven to insanity by his sufferings. He had two other interviews with these discharged convicts, from whom he received letters and messages for their dear ones at home. His host, on his return, treated him with marked coldness, and so he took the bull by the horns and told him what had passed. He succeeded, however, in mollifying his host. The political governor shortly afterwards called, and they seemed to be in imminent danger of arrest. But the major pointed out how undesirable it was in such circumstances to arrest a couple of American travellers. By the exercise of great watchfulness he manged to burn the letters with which he had been entrusted, and some of the more compromising of his own papers ; but he had been able to convey the messages. There had been alternations of policy in the treatment of these prisoners, the last order having been the relegation of the Free Command back to prison with all its horrors of confinement and leg-fetters.

Mr. Kennan was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his lecture, and a cordial vote of thank was passed.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The following authoritative announcement from the *British Medical Journal* will be read with much satisfaction :—Various disquieting rumours have been current during the week regarding the health of the Princess of Wales. We have, however, excellent authority for the reassuring an satisfactory statement that her Royal Highness is now progressing satisfactorily, and that there is no reason for alarm. We understand that. after passing through an attack of influenza, her Royal Highness suffered a relapse which so seriously affected the throat that fears of diphtheria were entertained. Under these circumstances, we believethat SirWilliam Broadbent was hastily summoned from London. These symptoms, however, quickly passed away, and since then there has been no reason for anxiety. Unfortunately, influenza is a malady which leaves considerable debility, and demands care during convalescence, a necessity which has involved arrangements suggesting to some a present danger which we are happy to be able to state no longer exists.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

COLONEL A. B. ELLIS, who commands the English forces in West Africa, where some one blundered the other day, is a well-known writer. Indeed, within a week or so Messrs. Chapman and Hall are to bring out a new book by him. Like the majority of his books it relates to the African West Coast, on which and its peoples he is an undoubted authority. The title is The Yoruba-speaking Peoples of the Slave Coast of West Africa, and the work treats of their religion, manners, customs, laws, language, and so on. Colonel Ellis's most important literary effort so far is his History of the Gold Coast of West Africa.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway is editing for Messrs. Putnam a four volume edition of the writings of Thomas Paine. The interest in Paine, revived by Mr. Conway's recent biography of him, has created an extensive demand for a full and critical edition of his writings. The fullest collection of Paine's works now in circulation is said to lack at least twenty important essays. These Mr. Conway, who is now making researches on his subject in Paris, has discovered. Paine's text—and he writes no word needing suppression—is to be closely followed. The first volume is to cover the period of the American Revolution, and the second is to consist mainly of The Rights of Man. The third and fourth volumes will embody Paine's religious writtings, some essays on American affairs, and his poems.

Messrs Sampson Low are to publish a book on the French Rovolution, called Glimpses of the French Revolution. The author is Mr. J. G. Alger, who is already known by his Englishmen in the French Revolution. Mr. Alger is also the well-known second in command to Mr. de Blowitz in the "Times," office at Paris. Glimpses of the French Revolution, is meant to explode a good many fallacies existing with reference to the affairs of that tremendous event. For example, Mr. Alger comes into conflict with Thomas Pine on several points. He bases much he has to say on fresh material, and he has had the advantage of the assistance of a number of French savants.

The first copy of a novel by Count Orsi, which Messrs. Remington are bringing out is going to Mr. Gladstone. The novel is called A Maid of Brittany, and is an Italian romance of the eighteenth century. The Grand Old Man's interest in Italy is of course, traditional. In view of this interests, the Count, who by birth is an Italian, asked if he would care for the first copy of the novel. In a kindly and courtly letter the G.O.M. said he would be delighted, or words to that effect. Count Orsi has known many of the prominent men of Europe during the past half-century, and a book of reminiscences he published some years ago attracted considerable attention.

Memories of the Mutiny, which Colonel Maude, V.C., and Mr. John W. Sherer, C.S.I., have written together, was to be ready on Monday (15th ultimo). Colonel Maude describes what as a soldier he saw of the Mutiny, and he saw a great deal. He was with Havelock's column right through, and at the head of his battery he was one of the first to enter into Cawnpore after the massacre. He got his V.C. in recognition of more than one act of valour. Mr. John W. Sherer was magistrate of Tuttehpore, and afterwards of Cawnpore, and he gives his civilian experiences of the Mutiny. The book has a capital picture of Colonel Maude and a number of other illustrations.

A very curious and interesting circumstance was mentioned in the course of a discussion which followed Mr. W. B. Yeats's lecture on Irish Folk-lore, before the Irish Literary Society (Mr. Alfred Nutt presiding) Father Browne, a priest attached to an East-end Mission, stated that negro sailors from the Bahama Islands who speak Irish are now and then to be met with at the docks, and that they engage the services of the old Irish women who sell things to sailors as interpreters. These negroes are the descendants of the 20,000 Irish men and women and children who were expatriated to the West Indies and sold as slaves by order of Cromwell, after the suppression of the Catholic Confederation in the middle of the seventeenth century. It is a well-known fact that Irish family names largely prevail amongst the coloured inhabitants of the Bahama Islands, Barbadoes and Jamaica; but that sufficient of the old Irish language to enable the negroes to make themselves understood by Irish-speaking persons should have survived the changes of 250 years in the West Indies is a very extraordinary piece of information.

Among the rarest of Edward Fitzgerald's works is the memoir prefixed to the selection of letters and poems of Bernard Barton, published in 1849. Mr. Edwin Verrall Lucas, concluding that the life of Bernard Barton, by reason of its wise cheerfulness, simplicity, and wholesome sweetness, is, in this hurried, incomplete day of ours, so fraught with charm and instruction, has practically reprinted the volume of 1849, with a good deal of new matter. The little book is published by Mr. Edward Hicks, jun., from whom most of the literature relating to the Society of Friends comes. Bernard Barton was a delightful character and a true poet, and the pictures of life at Woodbridge, the glimpses of Charles Lamb, and, above all, the figure of Edward Fitzgerald fitting in and out of the pages, will secure for the volume a welcome from all lovers of belles letters, and from Quakers, of course in particular.

One of the literary landmarks of Piccadily will shortly disappear. There is a To Let notice affixed to the fine old bookshop of the late Mr. Toovey, and the stock is to be sold by auction. Mr. Toovey's window was of the old-fashioned kind, and would have brought more joy to the heart of the lamented Froggy Dibdin than it did to the modern amateur of minor poets. Standard and crusted volumes of history, topography, and genealogy, mostly in folio and calf-bound stood in severe array upon its shelves, and nothing of later date than Waterloo was likely to be found there. The ancient house of Hatchard's has already yielded to new influences, and only the colossal Quaritch remians (more or less) steadfast to the traditions of ormer day.

Mr. R. W. Hunter, Edinburgh, announces that he will shortly issue a second and revised edition of Mr Adams B. Todd's interesting Haunts, Homes, and Battlefields of the Covenanters, which, first published about 1886, has since been out of print. Mr. Todd has made that stirring theme peculiarly his own. As far back as the year 1846 he brought out his Hermit of Westmoreland and The Covenanter's Revenge. Anything concerning the doings of the devoted patriots who attached themselves to the Solemn League and Covenant is of ever-green interest in Scotland; so doubtless the reissue of Mr. Todd's book will have a ready sale.

The short life-sketch of the native rulers of India, on which Mrs. Griffiths has been engaged, are to be ready very shortly. India's Princes, the book is called, and Messrs. Allen are the publishers. It has been thought, we are told, that a collection of sketches written in a popular style might in a measure dispel the mist of ignorance which enwraps all that concerns the rulers in the brightest and least-known Jewel in England's imperial diadem. First, the native rulers of the Punjaub are dealt with, then the Maharajas of Rajputana, thirdly the chiefs of Central India; after them those of the Bombay Presidency; and, lastly, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajas of Mysore and Travancore in Southern India. Portaits of the princes and illustrations of their palaces and of points of Indian scenery are to brighten the book.

Mr. Archibald Forbes will have a very important and unusally long article in the United Service Magezine for February, upon the disputed point of MachMahon's strategy in the early autumn of 1870.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's elephant story in the February St. Nicholas will be one Tiger Tiger! This series of tales—intended primarily for young folks—will appear shortly in book from—A three-volume novel, which is a study of the maternal instict, is announced by Messrs. Hutchinson. The title is A Yellow Aster; the author, man or woman, simply signs Iota.—Mrs. Eslea, the author of a volume of country idylls, just published, How they Loved Grimpat is the wife of a doctor at Peckham.—The new novel Hooks of Steel, by Helen Prothero Lewis, will be at the libraries.—A cheap edition of Mrs. Oliphants The Cuckoo in the Nest is coming. It will make the sixth editition.—Another novel from Mrs. Humphrey Ward is expected this spring, some time probably in March.

The inevitable book from Mr. Clement Scott on his recent tour round the world is in preparation. He thinks of calling it From Fog to Flowerland, meaning from London to Japan, with Chicago as one of the interludes.—Mrs. Katharine Tynan Dinksons Cuckoo Songs are to be ready early in March. They will have a title-page and cover designed by Mr. Laurence Housman.—Mr. Elliot Stock announces Spencers Love Verses, selected and edited by Dr. Grossart, as the new volume of the Elizabethan Library. It is to appear at once.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is to issue Echoes of Old Florence by Leader Scott, who outside her pseudonym is Mrs. Baxter, a daughter of the poet Barnes. The Echoes might be described as fact stories of the great palaces of old Florence and the nabobs whose homes they were. The idea is to picture to Englah eyes the Florence of the middle ages.—Messrs. Putnam are publishing a translation of Rouseaus Social Contract, by Miss Rose M. Harington.—Bliss Sands and Foster will shortly publish an anonymous work on the land question entitled The Story of my Dictatorship.

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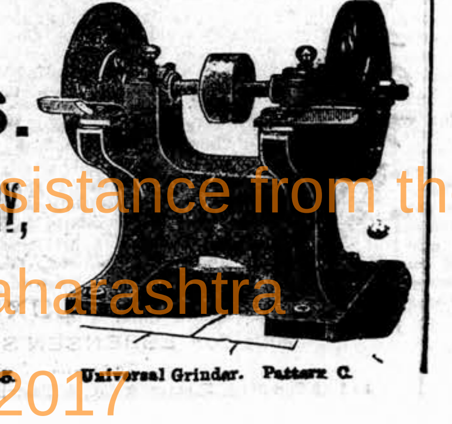

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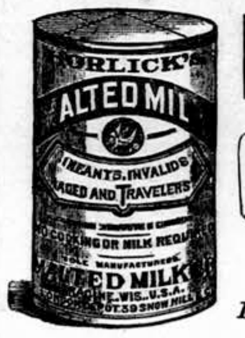

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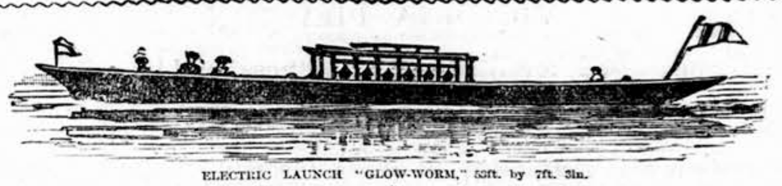

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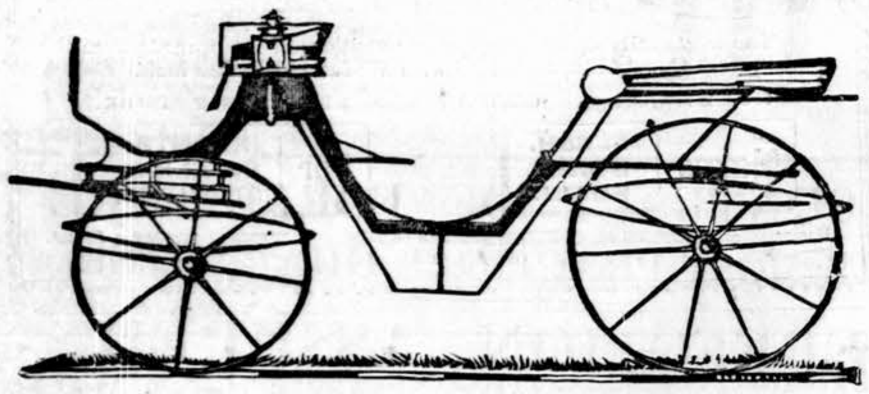

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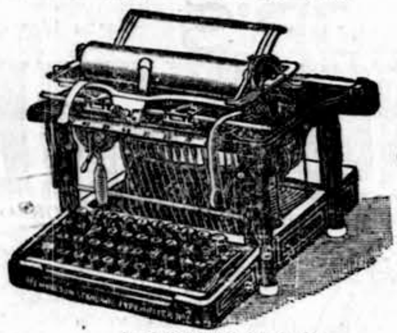

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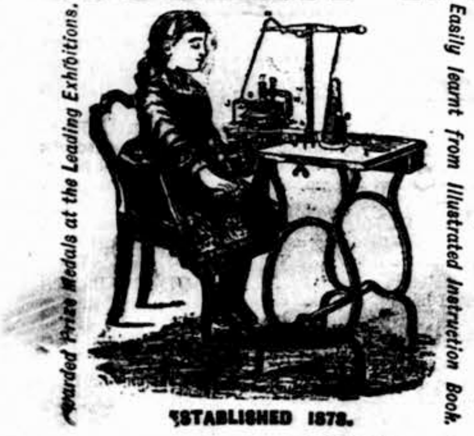

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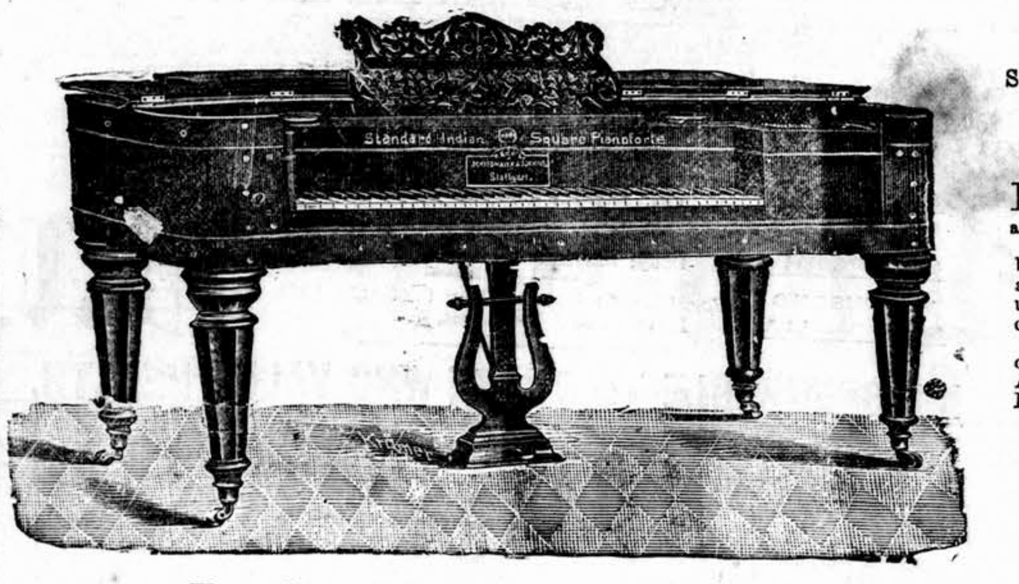

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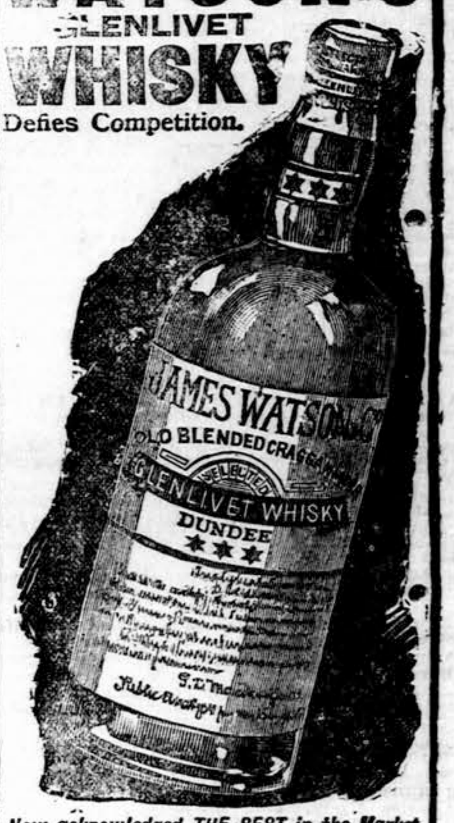

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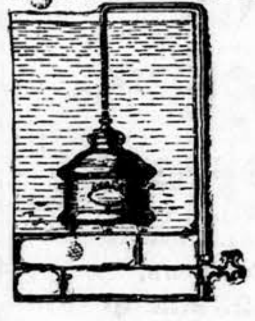

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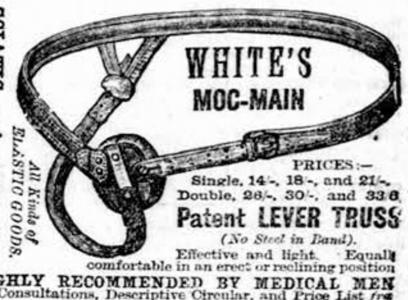

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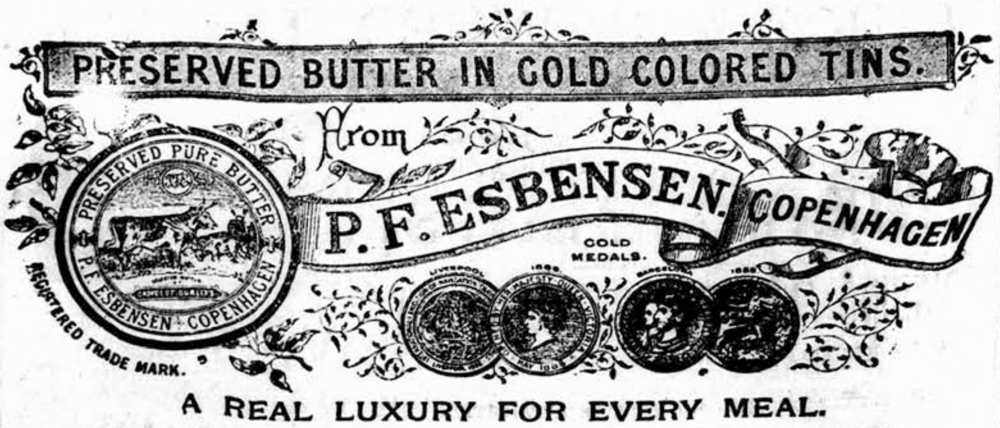

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